

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear.

Specialists in Tropical Clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT,
28, Queen's Road.

Ideas for Summer Wear.

Coollest Showrooms in the East.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908.

Auction.

ALFRED HERBERT RENNIE, Deceased.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY of the Estate of the above Deceased invites offers for the purchase by private treaty of the undermentioned property, viz.:

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong containing an area of 19,500 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1,533 held under a Crown Lease for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years from the 9th day of April, 1911, at the annual Crown rent of \$52. Together also with all that substantially built residence standing on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground or on some part thereof known as "The Flats."

The residence is exceptionally well situated on an elevation close to the junction of the Magazine Gap and Bowen Roads and close to the Bowen Road Tram Station.

The House is a fine two-storied building containing every modern convenience.

The Building contains large Basement and well arranged Laundry.

On Ground Floor—Drawing Room, Billiard Room (full size) and Dining Room, Kitchen and other usual offices.

On First Floor—Two large Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms adjoining; Boudoir and Dressing Room.

The Out-buildings include Stabling and a Fine Swimming Bath.

The Out-offices and Coolie Quarters are conveniently situated and exceptionally well built.

The Grounds and Garden, which are well laid out, include a Grass Tennis Court and are large enough to allow for a considerable extension of the present buildings.

Offers to be sent to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER,

8 Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of the late A. H. RENNIE,

Deceased.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [583]

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandolin and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [502]

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE,

BREAKFAST BACON,

C L'S HEAD & HAM,

PEAS & HAM,

PORC, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS,

CHICKEN & HAM,

VEAL & GAME PATES,

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY,

ASSORTED SOUPS,

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908. [535]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, DAUGHTER STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [555]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Roustan, Joly, &c., is a medicine of the kind, and one every body should have on hand.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, to remove all diseases, effectively suppressing infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Indiscretion, syphilis, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to cure with the most rapidity and efficiency. It is a medicine of the kind, and one every body should have on hand.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, to remove all diseases, effectively suppressing infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. Indiscretion, syphilis, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to cure with the most rapidity and efficiency. It is a medicine of the kind, and one every body should have on hand.

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SPINNING MACHINERY FOR EXPORT.

During the boom in the spinning industry after the war, there was considerable extension of mills, and not a few new companies were formed, the machinery required for the extension of mills or for the new companies being chiefly ordered from abroad through the medium of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. In some cases the time for taking delivery of the machinery has already arrived, and in other cases the time is approaching, but the depression in the yarn market of late has rendered it very difficult for the companies to take delivery of the machinery. We learn from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha that a few companies are asking the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to cancel the orders. Among the companies making this request are the Fukusima and Tokyo Spinning Companies, each of which ordered machinery and plant for 40,000 spindles, and the Shimizu Spinning Company, whose order amounted to 20,000 spindles. This machinery and plant are ordered under the guarantee of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the orders have been chiefly placed with Messrs. Platt, the well-known British manufacturers of spinning machinery. It is remarked that in the event of the English manufacturers refusing to cancel the contracts, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha may be compelled to take measures against the Japanese companies to enforce delivery. In that case the spinning companies will have to make a further call on the new shares for the purpose of paying for the machinery. Should any of the spinning companies fail to take delivery of the machinery, it will follow that the bargain money paid in advance will be forfeited, but on account of the absence of precedent, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is experiencing difficulty in determining the amount of damages to be claimed. The Mitsui is thus experiencing the burdens that in the past fell mainly on foreign firms. It is evident that in all branches of trade, Japanese import merchants are placed in a very trying position, and the Yokohama Specie Bank is involved in many difficulties in connection with its exchange business. —*Japan Chronicle*.

CHINA'S MILITARY STUDENTS.

The following telegram has been sent to *The Times* by Dr. Morrison:

Peking, June 12.

Next Sunday another contingent of fifteen selected cadets, twelve Chinese, two Mongols and one Manchurian from the military colleges of Peking, Nanking and Wuchang, will leave Peking for France to undergo complete military training for a period of five and a half years. The average age of the cadets is seventeen. They will proceed via Siberia, first to the Prytanee military school at La Flèche in the department of Sarthe, where they will take the places of a previous contingent of fifteen students, whose departure from Peking for a similar training was recorded in *The Times* on April 2, 1907. Excellent reports have been received of the progress and conduct of the first detachment. As before, special facilities are granted by the French Government and all expenses are defrayed by the Chinese Ministry of War. The allowances for each student are Frs. 2,000 per annum. The details are similar to those arranged for the first contingent by Colonel Tinge, at present Judge Advocate-General of the Ministry of War, who studied law for some years at Lincoln's Inn and was one of the representatives of China at the Hague Conference, and by Major Brissaud, the French military attaché. The dispatch of similar bodies of picked cadets to France promises to become an annual event.

The question now naturally arises whether the British Government might not assist in this commendable movement of the Ministry of War and encourage the sending of similar bodies of Chinese students to British schools; and whether, also, it would not be wise greatly to extend the system of training Chinese naval officers on board British ships, introduced by Admiral Moore, the recent Commander-in-Chief of this station, and to permit a substantial increase of the number of Chinese undergoing training in the British Navy. From Chinese qualified to speak I hear nothing but praise of the help in this direction given by Admiral Moore, who, moreover, during the trying times in connection with the Canton delta trouble, so acted that he has left behind him in China a reputation for justice, fairness and sympathetic dealing, and is praised by the Chinese authorities as highly in Canton as in Peking.

DECISION IN THE THAW CASE.

THAW DETAINED.

London, May 26.

A New York correspondent says:—

Public opinion will cordially approve the decision of Judge Monaghan, delivered this morning in the *Kabaz corpus* proceedings taken at Poughkeepsie for the release of Thaw from Matteawan Asylum. The Judge finds that Thaw is insane, and holds that his commitment as a criminal lunatic was legal. The decision apprises at its proper value the evidence of some of the lunacy experts, who testified at the murder trial that Thaw was insane and at Poughkeepsie that he was sane. The Judge puts the matter plainly. As Thaw has escaped the consequences of slaying Stanford White by reason of his existing mental condition, he does not deem it proper to allow him his freedom. The safety of the public is better ensured by his remaining in custody and under observation until he has recovered or until it is reasonably certain that there is no danger of a recurrence of his delusion or whatever it may be. Though Mr. Thaw has triumphed, it is too much to hope that the matter is ended or that Thaw's counsel will abandon their efforts to obtain his freedom.

JAPANESE WOMEN ABROAD.

UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA.

From reports submitted by the Japanese Consulate abroad the total number of male Japanese at the end of 1907, in all parts of the world exclusive of Japan is estimated at 94,207 and that of females at 37,191, making a total of 131,398. This number, classified according to the leading countries of residence, is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Inclusive
Hawaii	19,630	72,081	
Manchuria and North China	10,028	14,991	
South China	3,753	10,937	
Vladivostok	1,795	3,965	
Canada	1,124	7,691	
United States	300	568	
Australia	173	3,363	
India	218	217	
Mexico	119	1,087	
Siam	63	160	
England	33	359	
France	17	123	
Belgium	14	42	
Russia	9	48	
South America	9	63	
Austria	5	27	
Switzerland	4	7	
Germany	3	75	
Italy	2	15	

* These figures, which are taken from a Japanese paper, are evidently incorrect. — Editor J. C.

As shown above, a large number of Japanese women are in Hawaii, but the majority of these are members of the families of Japanese immigrants. For evidence of the remarkable activity shown by Japanese women of dubious character we must look in the direction of Manchuria, North China, and Vladivostok. The numbers of this class of women in comparison with those having a respectable station in life, as returned in the Consular reports, are given below:—

	Total number of Women of dubious character.
Aktion	1,115
Takshan	47
Mukden	1,377
Tieling	981
Chanchow	500
Harbin	459
Vladivostok	1,795

It is only just to say that every endeavour is made by the authorities of this country to prevent the number of Japanese women abroad of doubtful character from being increased. —*Japan Chronicle*.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4
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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE

GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents

GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

(33)

NOTICE.

All communications for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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MARRIAGES.

On June 20, 1908, at Shanghai, CHARLES MARGE of Taigian to ELYNA F. DUFOUR, of Shanghai.

On June 21, 1908, at Shanghai, JAMES WATSON, eldest son of J. Watson of Wishaw, Scotland, to EVELYN MINNIE RUSSELL, second daughter of F. H. Russell, of Swindon, England.

On June 22, 1908, at Shanghai, A. HERAUX, son of the late A. Heraux, of Lake Mimico, Province of Ontario, Canada, to ROSE BARRIDGE, widow of the late J. C. Barridge.

On June 22, 1908, at Shanghai, JAMES COULTHARD JONES, of J. M. Customs, Cheloo, to ELEANOR PHOEBE WRIGHT PENNINGTON of London, Ontario, Canada.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

HONGKONG REVIEWED BY THE GOVERNOR.

After the breezy, emphatic and trenchant report which was submitted by an official in the Government service the other day, on the subject of opium-smoking, we had come to believe that at last the usual drab atmosphere of official documents had been dissipated. But His Excellency the Governor's report on the Blue Book for 1907 is as colourless as a passing

glance, and, therefore, quite in accord with tradition and decorum. It is absolutely devoid of anything characteristic of the personal touch, and certainly will not arouse even the faintest symptom of a flutter in any devoted. It might have been expected that after eleven months' occupancy of the chair at Government House the Governor would have thought fit to give expression to his views on the actual conditions prevalent in the commercial life of the Colony, but beyond the dry statistics submitted by the heads of departments there is no deviation from the straight path of official exactitude. For example, no mention is made of the necessity for economy in the expenditure of the Colony, which has been one of the features of the speeches delivered by both the present Governor and his predecessor in presenting the Estimates to the Legislative Council during the past two or three years. The fact is retold that the revenue was over \$5,000,000, and that the expenditure was just over \$5,000,000, but there is no comment on the principle no doubt that figures speak for themselves. Considerable space is devoted to the shipping trade to the Colony. Sixteen Ordinances were passed in 1907, but with the exception of the extension of the incorporation granted to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, the Seditious Publications Ordinance, and the new Companies law as to local registers none was of great moment. The section devoted to the public works of the Colony is severely precise. With regard to the Tung Wa Hospital, which is in the public eye at the present time in consequence of its exertions in connection with the floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a simple explanation of the manifold duties carried out by that institution is given. The Governor writes:— "This Hospital, opened in 1872, is mainly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of Chinese but receives an annual grant of \$8,000 from the Government. Only Chinese are treated in this institution which takes the place of a poor-house and hospital for Chinese sick and destitute. Various other services not appertaining to a hospital are performed by the institution such as the free burial of the poor, the repatriation of destitutes, and the organisation of charitable relief in emergencies. Chinese as well as European methods of treatment are employed in accordance with the wishes expressed by the patients or their friends. About half the number are now treated by Western methods and the number is steadily increasing. The hospital is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen annually elected, their appointment being submitted to the Governor for confirmation; it is under the direct charge of a Chinese resident surgeon, paid by the Government, and is under the supervision of a visiting physician who is a member of the Medical Department." The total number of regular troops in the Colony at the end of 1907 was 3,564 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and for their services the Colony paid the quite respectable sum of \$1,214,340.05 or 20 per cent. of the Colony's revenue. There is nothing very new expounded under the head of "General observations." The Colony's trade was depressed, the assessments fell, but why they fell is not exactly suggested, progress was made in the New Territories—and a remarkable fact is stated, viz., "The Crown Rent (Land Tax) was paid with an alacrity that was almost inconvenient," the subsidiary coinage was a nuisance, and representations were made to the Chinese authorities in Peking and Canton urging the suspension of the coinage of small coins at the Canton Mint until the coins had again reached par, and so forth. There is nothing very illuminating in the report and the personal element is sedulously excluded, but as a report it may prove a handy work of reference.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

REAR-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton arrived at Chemulpo on 21st inst. on board H.M.S. *Albatross*. He paid a visit to Prince Ito, the Resident-General, the following day.

THE general belief in the Democratic Party is that Mr. W. J. Bryant's nomination as candidate for the Presidency admits of no question; but that a fight on the subject of the Democratic platform between the two wings of the party is probable before the Convention meets. The question of the selection of a National Chairman has been deferred.

By kind permission of Major R. Le H. Burton and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 27th inst.:

- March "Schott's".....Zehrer
- Valley (Moderato).....Monte Cristo
- Selection....."The Galia"
- Song....."The Star of Bethlehem".....Adam
- Overture....."Rosaunda".....Schubert
- Spanish Serenade....."La Paloma".....Yradier
- Selection....."The Merry Widow".....Léhar
- Selection....."The Whistler and his Dog".....Pryor
- Caricature....."The Windmill and his Dog".....Pryor
- God Bless the Prince of Wales
- God Save the King.

King's Birthday Honours.

HONGKONG CITIZENS RECOGNISED.

MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.; MR. J. DYER B.A., I.S.O.

According to the text of a telegram which was received, at the office of the Colonial Secretary to-day the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, one of the nominated representatives of the Chinese community by the Government on the Legislative Council, and Mr. J. Dyer Ball, a member of the Civil Service, have been recipients of His Majesty the King's Birthday Honours. We are officially informed that a telegraphic message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Hongkong states that Mr. Wei Yuk has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while Mr. J. Dyer Ball has been made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

The friends of Mr. Wei Yuk and Mr. Dyer Ball will heartily congratulate them on the distinction conferred on them by His Majesty the King.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

SYMPATHETIC DEMONSTRATION IN HONGKONG.

Late this afternoon the flags on board the British and Foreign men-of-war in harbour, at Government House, and all the foreign consulates were hoisted at half-mast out of respect for the death of Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States of America. Half-hour guns were fired by the warships in port.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Chinese Public Opinion, published in Peking, says:—The Board of the Interior has drawn up seven regulations for the control of the opium traffic. They are:—

- (1) A depot is to be started in Peking to control the sale of opium.
- (2) The opium produced in any province must be consumed in that province only, and shall not be exported into any other province.
- (3) Every gate in Peking shall have an inspector to examine all merchandise passing in or out of the capital and to prevent the illegal passage of opium.
- (4) The Opioid Department shall search each train arriving at Peking.
- (5) The police are to search throughout Peking and record the names of all opium smokers resident in the capital.
- (6) All opium not already disposed of by the various opium dens and shops shall be handed over to the Peking depot for disposal.
- (7) All opium smokers must apply to the police station for a licence.

MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Policeman A. C. Burford charged Au Kwai, master of licensed steam launch *Kam Po*, (1) with unlawfully failing to stop his launch when called to do so by a Police officer at 8.30 a.m. on the 22nd inst. in Victoria Harbour, (2) with unlawfully failing to have legibly painted on each bow and stern of his launch in English and Chinese the number of passengers she is allowed to carry on the 22nd inst. in Victoria Harbour. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. O. D. Thomson defended the prisoner.

P. C. Burford stated that at about 8.30 a.m. on the 22nd inst., as he was coming from eastward, when the s.s. *Kumung* was lying at Jardine's No. 1 buoy, he saw three launches embarking passengers from the s.s. *Kumung*. He went west to the China Merchants' wharf and returned, when he saw that one launch had gone. He steamed up and down, watching them, as they seemed inclined to carry an excess of passengers. At last, one shoved off, when he was a little to westward of the Harbour Office, and he turned and went towards her, blowing four blasts. He could not be sure that she could have heard him. He then steered for the wharf he thought she was making for and blew four blasts again twice. After the second blast, when about 300 to 400 yards off, he distinctly saw some of the passengers gesticulating and pointing towards him. He then blew again, and noticed that they were firing up, and they turned and made for the nearest pier. They were approaching nearly at right angles to each other. She ran alongside the pier with the passengers standing on the gunwale and hanging on to the awning, and as soon as she got to the pier they jumped and ran off the pier. He counted 35 running. He then went alongside, and found another launch between her and the wharf, just shoving off with a load of passengers. She had several of defendant's passengers on board, and made them get back into defendant's boat. He counted eleven who so went back. He asked defendant why he did not stop, but he made no reply and refused to speak. He then counted the passengers remaining on board and found 78, all told, on deck.

By Mr. O. D. Thomson—The other launch alongside the pier was a Yau-mai ferry launch. The defendant's launch had stopped when he got alongside. Defendant stated that he was carrying passengers from the *Kumung*. He did not hear any whistle. When near the wharf, one of his crew told him that the police launch was approaching and he immediately went to the stern. He was alongside the wharf at the time. He was told by the crew that the launch was approaching. The second launch was alongside him at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst.

West River Floods.

INUNDATION SUBSIDING.

THE RELIEF ORGANISATIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th June.

At last signs are visible that the recent flood had attained its worst, and that we may hopefully look to an early diminution of water in and around the city. In Canton the height of the water has gone down about seven inches within the past twenty-four hours. Reports received from the surrounding districts also advise that the inundation is subsiding gradually. Many streets are, however, still under water in the Western suburb. The natives state that if the weather continues as favourable as at present, the flood in this city may be expected to be counted as a thing of the past within the next three or four days.

SUCCESSING THE INHABITANTS. The inhabitants of some streets in the lower lands of the Western suburb, especially those of the poorest classes, have been unable to go out to buy food during the last few days, and it is known that their small stocks of rice and provisions have been exhausted. They are accordingly reduced to the last straits. The Canton police authorities have, therefore, bought a large quantity of biscuits which will be taken by sampans to that quarter and distributed to the necessitous people and so keep the wolf from the door until larger relief can be extended to them after the more urgent cases have been supplied with their wants.

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

Throughout the week one party after another of the members of the Charitable Institutions, who had formed themselves into organized relief sub-committees, have unceasingly proceeded by launches towing cargo-boats with provisions and necessities for the flood sufferers. In every case is a thorough and exhaustive investigation conducted into the claims by applicants for relief before help is granted. The investigation, though complete, is carried on with as much expedition as is practicable, so that charity is dispensed with considerable judicious discrimination.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

So general is the feeling of sympathy that has been aroused that the work of relieving distress is not confined alone to the organizations controlled by the central Charitable Institutions. Individuals are manifesting their sympathy which assumes practical form. Several gentlemen, not connected with the benevolent societies, have formed themselves into small parties, with funds provided out of their own pockets with which they have bought supplies of food and other necessities. These parties have proceeded in person to the inundated districts with the object of extending help and administering charity to the poor with their own hands.

THE GENTRY'S ACTION.

The Canton gentry has raised a sum of \$10,000 from the Wai Chong Granary funds, and has appointed four members from among themselves to superintend the distribution of provision; and, if necessary, medicine also, to the unfortunate. For while reduced to a condition of impecuniosity, it is to be feared that the women and children, the old and infirm, must have suffered terrible privations through exposure and during the severe ordeal they had to pass through.

The gentry has wired to the Cantonese officials in Peking and to various places in solicit subscriptions in aid of the relief funds. The Viceroy has been approached for liberal subscriptions and to exercise His Excellency's influence to obtain subscriptions from the mandarin circle.

LAUNCH OWNERS' CO-OPERATION.

The Canton Steam-Launch Owners' Association has been requested to provide steam-launches at half price of hire to enable remigrants from the surrounding districts to travel over to Canton in order that a more accurate estimate of the extent of the disaster and the amount of relief required may be approximately formed.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The present case is peculiarly one for the exercise of the activities of the Canton Red Cross Society which has deputed members, with the necessary stock of provisions and stores besides medical comforts, to the North River to attend to those who may be in need thereof. WHAT THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY IS DOING. In the present crisis it was not to be supposed that the members of the Canton Self-Government Society would remain idle with folded arms while all other associations are displaying such praiseworthy and remarkable activity. The committee has convened a public meeting for to-day for the purpose of taking immediate steps in collaboration with the excellent organizations of the relief committee. At the meeting the following question will be submitted for discussion:—Owing to the serious calamity that has befallen the inhabitants of the surrounding districts of Canton, whether it is not advisable that a joint petition be formulated and submitted to the Throne, through the Canton Viceroy, praying that, as a special favour, the poor people within the inundated districts be exempted from the payment of land taxes for a certain specified period.

THE VICEROY'S REPORT.

The Viceroy has submitted a telegraphic report on the disastrous flood and the actual condition of the country to the Government in Peking. The report was necessarily only a brief one, as the Kwangchow Prefect, who has been out on a visit of inspection to the flooded districts for four days since, has not yet returned to Canton. His Excellency was unable, therefore, to give more particulars in his report at present.

The Nambel, Magistrate, Chong, yesterday returned from his expedition to the inundated districts and has reported on his tour to the Viceroy.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM HONGKONG.

A quantity of bread and biscuits to the value of several thousand dollars was sent up here this morning by the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital to supply the starving people in the inundated districts.

HONGKONG'S MUNIFICENCE.

When we closed our report at 5 p.m. yesterday, it was then ascertained that the subscriptions collected in Hongkong in aid of the Flood Relief Funds in Canton had reached a sum of twenty thousand dollars. By six o'clock last evening, large as that sum was, representing as it did two days' collections, it was increased by \$5,000 more. The latter amount was made up of unsolicited contributions which were sent by individual members of the Chinese community and Hongkong doing business in Hongkong, direct to the directors at the Tung Wa Hospital. An idea may be gained of the widespread sympathy which the floods have aroused amongst the Chinese of all classes in Hongkong, when it is related that the total subscriptions collected were obtained from the merchants and traders in two streets only, viz., Lombard Street and Wing Lok Street. There are yet the collective subscriptions to come from the numerous guilds in Hongkong, besides individual donations from the rich Chinese merchants and others whose munificence may be stirred in a liberal response to the numberless starving ones within the districts suffering by the terrible visitation.

SHIPPING CO-OPERATION.

The willingness to assist the Canton benefactors is not confined to the merchant classes alone; for the shipping companies which have transported the large supplies of food stuffs from Hongkong to Canton have waived the freights on the consignments. Notably among the firms so generously co-operating with the Canton Committee are the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., the Yuen On S. S. Co., Ltd., and the Shiu On S. S. Co., Ltd., the latter companies being under the control of Mr. Chau Siu Kh.

THE FIRM OF GENERAL STORE KEEPERS.

MESSRS. SINCERE & CO. are acting on their own initiative after the example set by the independent relief parties in Canton. They are chartering a launch and equipping it with supplies to the value of \$5,000 which will be gifted to the sufferers by members of the firm's own staff. Laudable as the effort is on the part of Messrs. Sincere, it would appear that any decentralisation of action would tend to increase the cost of the relief measures.

TELEGRAMS ABROAD.

Reference has been made to the telegraphic appeal from Canton seeking the weight and influence of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong to despatch supplementary cables to the Chinese doing business in the more important commercial centres of the world for subscriptions to the Relief Funds. This action could not be taken by the Tung Wa directors off their own bat, as concurrence had to be obtained from the Registrar General; that official is a member of the directorate by virtue of his office. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Government, and His Excellency agreeing, the official imprimatur was given to the proposed action. In the course of the forenoon to-day the cables of appeal went forward, and it is to be hoped that the funds will be materially augmented as the result of the action of the supplication originating in Canton.

SUBSCRIPTION FROM QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The boys and Chinese staff of Queen's College have subscribed \$490.00 and sent it to the Tung Wa Hospital as their mite to relieve the distress in South China.

DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

SPLENDID RECEPTION.

Dr. Koch, the noted German bacteriologist, arrived in Yokohama yesterday by the P.M. steamer *Siberia*, and immediately proceeded to Tokyo, reports a Tokio despatch of 11th inst. He was accompanied by his wife.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the *Siberia*, with Dr. and Mrs. Koch on board, was signalled as having passed Kanonaki, and fire-works were discharged at Yokohama to announce the arrival of the distinguished visitor, crowds assembling quickly at the harbor to welcome them. When the vessel steamed into the harbour Drs. Kinsato, Shibata, Shiga, and Kitajima, who had specially come down from Tokyo on the previous day, together with the German Consul-General and his wife, proceeded in a Harbour Office launch to the *Siberia* to meet Dr. and Mrs. Koch, who, amidst cheers of welcome, landed at the Customs wharf at 10 a.m.

Dr. Hyodo, chairman of the Yokohama Medical Association, presented an address to Dr. Koch, who expressed his thanks for the reception accorded him and his wife. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a bouquet sent by the Yokohama Medical Association and other public bodies, which was gracefully performed by the little daughters of Drs. Hyodo and Rekkaku. Led by these young ladies, the party proceeded to the upper room of the Customs office. After a short rest, the distinguished visitors drove to the station in a carriage specially sent by the Keicho, and proceeded to Tokyo by the 11 o'clock train. All the houses in the streets of Yokohama through which they passed were gaily adorned with flags in their honour.

The train which carried Dr. Koch and his party arrived at Shimbashi Station at 11.30. A large number of leading medical men, including Surgeon-General Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General Baron Takagi, Dr. Baron Oka, (Chief Medical Adviser to the Imperial House), embarked on the platform to meet them. Upon arrival they were escorted to a carriage which conveyed them to the Imperial Hotel amidst the hearty cheers of a large crowd.

THE HONGKONG DIVORCE CASE.

PLAINTIFF FILES PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. D. Stevenson, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, made an application to the Chief Justice, in the Bankruptcy Court, this morning, for a receiving order in the case of Captain T. A. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Fooksang*.

Mr. Stevenson, in support of his application, stated that petitioner's debts amounted to \$10,763. He had paid \$3,000 into Court. The petitioner attributed his financial embarrassment to legal divorce proceedings against his wife in Scotland, and his inability to recover damages from the co-respondent owing to the imperfect legislation in this Colony.

The application was granted.

CLAN FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

Two men are now lying in the Government Civil Hospital—one suffering from bruises, and the other more or less seriously injured—the result of a clan fight which took place at West Point last evening. Somewhere half-way up the Peak filter beds are being constructed. For this work Cantonese and Hakka are engaged. At about six p.m. yesterday a quarrel started between a Cantonese and a Hakka over the question of water. A fight followed immediately, which soon became general, and by the time the police arrived no less than forty men were interested, using poles and pick-axes for all they were worth. The fight was stopped and two men were despatched to hospital. One had his head opened and the other one of his fingers split. Seven arrests were made. The accused were charged in the Police Court, this morning, and the case was remanded.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The Nagoya Guild of Match Manufacturers raised the price of matches by 10 per cent. on the 10th instant, but it has not produced the desired effect of improving the position of the industry. After two days' conference, on the 13th and 14th instant, the guild agreed to suspend operations in the match factories on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 25th of every month and to reduce the working hours from 12 to 8 a day for the purpose of reducing the output.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending June 13, 1908, amounted to 25,275 tons and the sales during the period to 24,961.75 tons.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather a steamer named *Ip Sui Chan*, obtained by some means yet to be explained, a pair of seaboots. A jealous policeman lost no time in having *Ip* locked up, charged with being in possession of property alleged to have been stolen. Unfortunately *Ip* could not give a satisfactory explanation, and he was charged before Mr. Kemp to-day, and remanded.

THERE are extensive deposits of soft coal five to ten miles south-west of I-chow-fu, which have been worked for many years by crude native methods. It is now proposed by the local officials to form a company for the purpose of exploiting these coal measures by the use of Western methods or partial Western methods, as at Y. Hsien. This project is particularly interesting because there is also iron ore not far from the coal fields referred to. A rail-road from I-chow-fu to the new port of Hai-Chow is mentioned as a possible means of delivering the output of the proposed mines. However, even as it is, we have water transportation for small boats to the Grand Canal from about the middle of July to the middle of September, depending on the extent of the rainy season.

By kind permission of Major E. R. I. Chitty and the Officers, the Band of the 10th M.L.I., under Bandmaster T. C. Gabriel, will play the following excellent programme at the Kowloon Hotel, to-morrow, the 27th inst., during and after dinner, on the lawn:—

- March "Grand Imperial".....Humm
- Selection....."The Cigarette".....Monckton
- Selection....."Endless".....Andre
- Polka....."En Route".....Roth
- March....."Kaiser Frederick".....Frederik
- March....."The Merry Widow".....Léhar
- Sp. Dance....."Pandaemonium".....Retoff
- Selection....."The Mikado".....Sullivan
- Polka....."See Me Dance".....Solomon
- Sp. Dance....."La Folia Festiva".....Christini
- Sp. Dance....."La Folia Festiva".....Christini
- Selection....."Valse Bleue".....Mars
- Selection....."Scottish Melody".....Cavallini
- American Sketch....."Down South".....Nydelson
- God Save the King.

Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, who recently arrived at Tokyo from America, will visit China, India, Java and Egypt after three or four months' stay in Japan. He will altogether be absent from home about eighteen months. Dr. Koch, who is well-known throughout the world as having discovered the phthisis bacillus in 1882, was born in Klausthal, Hanover, on December 11, 1857. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Board of Health, and three years later a Privy Councillor and a Director of the German Cholera Commission. In 1888 Dr. Koch was appointed to a Professorship in the Berlin University, and Director of the Institute of Hygiene, and in 1891 Honorary Professor and Director of the Institute of Infectious Diseases. The Emperor holds the Order Pour le Mérite. His researches have been in connection with the sleeping sickness, which he has been studying on the spot.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TAXATION.

NO INCREASE IN FUTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th June.

The Grand Councilors have received instructions from the Empress Dowager that, in future, no matter what happens, no increase in the burden of taxation will be sanctioned.

PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

DATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th June.

The Grand Councilors have met on several occasions for the purpose of discussing the date when a Parliament for China will be instituted. It is stated that the date for the granting of constitutional government will be made known in a month's time.

DISMISSED OFFICIALS.

APPEAL FOR REINSTATEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th June.

Several hundred officials in the two Kwang Provinces, who had been dismissed from office, have sent representatives to Peking to present a petition to the Ministry of Justice for their reinstatement. The memorial has been refused.

SALT.

INCREASE IN PRICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 25th June.

The Board of Revenue has received Imperial authority to increase the price of salt in various provinces.

Persia.

Fighting at Teheran.

London, 24th June.

Later.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States of America, is announced.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

A Peking correspondent writes:—Under instructions from the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, Tsoai Li Teh-chun (who speaks and writes German fluently), Managing Director of the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, has purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of the city station of the Imperial Railways of North China at Tientsin for the erection of a station, goods yard, store and workshop.

A similar site has also been purchased by Viceroy Tuan Fang, for the same purposes, at Pukou. The land bought by Tsoai Li Teh-chun measures about 800mow in area and the construction works will be commenced shortly under the direction of Mr. Dörmüller, chief engineer for the German section, who has left Tientsin for Shanghai to survey the route in company with the Managing Director in order that the building of the line may be begun within six months—i.e., in August next—as stipulated in the agreement signed on February 13, 1908.

A JAPANESE priest, by name Ama, had a very annoying experience yesterday. He arrived in Hongkong from Macao, yesterday, by the steamer Sui-m. His pockets were bulging, and this caused some suspicion in the mind of a police officer, who called Ama to turn them out. The holy man pulled out a revolver and thirty rounds of ammunition, for which he had no permit to carry. He was halted before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this morning, and pleading guilty, was bound over, in the sum of \$50 to come up for judgment when called.

INSPECTOR WARNOCK'S RETIREMENT.

FIRST MAGISTRATE'S COMPLIMENTARY REMARKS.

Inspector W. G. Warnock, one of the most popular members of the Hongkong Police Force, leaves for the Homeland to-morrow by the P. and O. steamer Arcadia on a well-earned pension, with twenty-three years' service to his credit.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (police magistrate) took the opportunity this morning of addressing a few complimentary remarks to the genial inspector on the eve of his departure. The court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (deputy superintendent of police).

Mr. Kemp, speaking for himself and his colleague (Mr. Wood) said that he was very glad that the time had arrived for Mr. Warnock to receive his pension, for which he had worked hard during his lengthy service in the Police Force, but he regretted to have to part with him. He was glad to record his appreciation of the officer's good work, the impartiality with which he conducted his cases which he brought before the Court, and his fairness towards the prisoners. Mr. Kemp then proceeded to cite examples of the magnanimity displayed by the police in Hongkong in settling their cases. Of course, it was the duty of the police to deal fairly with prisoners, and he was sure that the police officers of Hongkong were not lacking in this respect. The public, he observed, did not realize the good work that was being done by the Police Force. As a member of the local constabulary Inspector Warnock had shown tact, energy and ability in the performance of his duties—a matter which England should be proud of. He wished him a happy voyage and long life in the Homeland—the sentiments of everyone who knew the gentleman.

Mr. Warnock, in a few words, thanked Mr. Kemp for his kind remarks, and the pleasing function terminated.

THE "TENYO MARU."

QUICK PASSAGE TO HONOLULU.

This splendid new steamer of the Toyo Kai Line, which left Hongkong on June 2nd on her maiden trip, arriving at Keelung on June 3rd at 3 p.m. an average speed of 18 knots per hour. From Keelung to Shanghai she reached at an average of nearly 19 knots, and this speed was maintained to Nagasaki. She left Yokohama on June 15th with a cargo of 6,750 tons, including 199 bales of silk and 38,450 cases of tea, and a total of 302 passengers. A cable has been received stating that she arrived at Honolulu on the 23rd inst., making the trip from Yokohama to Honolulu in the quick time of 8 days 5 hours.

CHINA AND THE HAGUE.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that shortly after the conclusion of the 1st Hague Peace Conference, H. F. Chien Han, Chinese Minister in Holland, presented to the Throne a memorial in which he suggested an early preparation on the part of China for participating in the next conference, which is fixed for 1914. We now learn from Peking that, in response to the memorial, a conference which lasted for three days was recently held at the Langchêng-yuan by the Princes, the Minister and other high officials of the Central Government, to determine what efforts should be made to prepare for the next Conference. Some time in March last instructions were sent by the Central Government to the Viceroy and Governors of the different provinces asking them to submit proposals to be brought up for discussion at the next Conference, and to recommend legal experts and diplomats well acquainted with conditions prevailing in foreign countries for the task of bringing into order the legal and political systems of China, so that she may take position as a first-class Power at the next Conference. But, as neither experts had been recommended nor proposals sent to Peking, it was decided again to instruct the officials concerned to obey orders without further delay, as notice of the subjects to be discussed has to be sent out two years prior to the opening of the Conference. The following are some of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting at the Langchêng-yuan, which will be brought up by China at the next Conference:—

(1) In litigation any Christian converts ought to be treated exactly in the same manner as ordinary subjects without any distinctions as to who is a convert or who is not a convert, and no missionaries shall be allowed to interfere with the case.

(2) If any insurgents or fugitives from justice flee to a foreign country for safety they shall not be recognized as political refugees but shall be extradited, and they shall not be allowed to remain on the frontier or be supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

(3) No men-of-war shall be allowed to navigate the inland waters of a foreign country, or Power, nor any naval or military forces be allowed to hold manœuvres in foreign territorial waters or territory, as it would violate its sovereign rights and cause anxiety to its people.

(4) No person shall be allowed to smuggle munitions of war into the interior of a foreign country.

(5) No aliens shall be allowed to own lands.

(6) Foreign labourers shall not be treated in a cruel manner; that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

(7) No foreign bank-notes shall be allowed to be put into circulation except in the ports open to foreign trade.

(8) Mining or railway concessions granted to foreign subjects shall not be renewed upon the expiration of said concessions.—N. C. D. (New)

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th June.

The Japanese Consul called on the Viceroy yesterday. It is reported that the purpose of his visit was to request His Excellency to take steps to suppress the anti-Japanese movement in Canton.

RICE SALES.

The daily proceeds realised from the distribution of cheap rice in the four sheds during the days from the 21st day to the 24th day of this moon were as follows:—

	East shed.	West shed.	Honam shed.	Wongshai shed.
21st	\$3,730	\$1,790	\$1,641	\$1,613
22nd	3,350	2,197	1,680	1,865
23rd	3,000	2,999	2,071	1,720
24th	3,120	1,892	1,766	1,692

From the above figures it will be seen that, owing to the flood, the distribution of cheap rice during the last few days has considerably increased and that the poor people have to depend on these sheds for their daily sustenance.

THE KAIO TUNG YEN HANG.

The manager of the proposed Canton Kaio Tung Yen Hang, Mr. Chan Ping Woong, arrived here to-day; this official has been appointed by the Ministry of Communications and Posts.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The amount of Likin dues collected in Canton, as reported by the Likin officials, for the second period of ten days of the 5th moon was taels 74,581.54.

THE RECAPTURE OF HOKOW.

ASTOUNDING PRODIGES.

The recapture of Hoko-w, is to-day an accomplished fact. M. Dupont, in charge of the French consulate, Hoko-w, having been informed in advance of the coming of the regular troops, sent two Annamite messengers, promising a large sum if they accomplished their mission, which was to carry to the commanders of the troops a letter in which he requested them, if possible, not to open fire on the city as it was completely abandoned, which made it certain that no resistance would be offered. The messengers seem to have accomplished their object as the troops arrived with their arms slung over their shoulders, and M. Dupont is to be commended for his initiative.

Then, on Tuesday, the 26th May, about 8.30 a.m. the sound of firing came to our ears; then came the sound of trumpets, and finally, there were to be noticed "shin pigs" on a buttress preceded by Commandant Ko, and furnished with many-coloured flags. The chief, whom many Europeans knew, came in front of them and shook hands with them. He carried French medals suspended on a tricoloured ribbon, that had been bestowed upon him for services rendered.—I don't know under what circumstances.

Commandant Ko, it is known, was beaten by the Rebels, and took refuge at Tonkin. I cannot say by what strategy he was able to bring himself into the ranks of the regular troops.

Here, then, are the Yunnan "regulars," to the number of about a thousand, followed by their artillery, who made haste to occupy the forts while they emitted wild cries; they installed themselves tranquilly, no one bothering them in the least; they are men well set up, of a good constitution, garbed in clean khaki, with a peaked cap bound with gold braid. Their installation completed, groups went to and fro in the city to pillage it with rigour, but the inhabitants had not forgotten anything, everything having been left open for their inspection. The regulars therefore didn't find anything, whence the fury of the soldiers, who seized several ragged natives, and thirsting for blood, inflicted on them the most atrocious tortures.

The first exploit of these fellows concerned an unfortunate who was found taking refuge on a timber raft and who jumped into the water, never raising his head except to breathe; fortunately the shots did not hit him.

Putting their instinct of savagery at the service of circumstances, the "shin pigs" and the "regulars" gave proof of a remarkable zeal. A beggar going out of the village, with a pack of dirty clothes, was apprehended by one of these demagogues; the beggar was first bound and then the soldiers with shrieks of joy beat him unmercifully with the butt end of his gun. Not satisfied with this act, they searched the man and took possession of the few cents that were contained in the pockets of this unfortunate. It is evident that this victim must have been accused of "Reform" sentiments. What expedients haven't these fellows got?

After a terrible spectacle, in which brutality was displayed by all who took part, was to be witnessed on a lonely bank at the confluence of the R. d. River with the Nam-ti river. Some unfortunate copies incapable of any resistance, guilty only of having been found in Hiko-w, were led bound to the place of punishment. On the way to "Calvary" they were pricked with sabres in the calves and hit over the shoulders with the butt end of their guns. Arrived at the spot, the horde disputed with each other the honour of mutilating the patient; fully alive. The operation commenced by opening his abdomen; the intestines were torn out, his head split open, his spleen and liver taken out; the operations were facilitated by kicks on his chest. The executioner carried the liver back to the camp.

The prisoners, to the number of seven, were subjected to the same awful treatment. The savage victor, their passion not yet assuaged, amused themselves with the corpses in unmentionable ways.—L'Echo de Chine.

[The French writer goes on to describe the atrocities committed, which were the same as those inflicted by the Chinese at the first siege of Port Arthur, as described in the columns of the China Gazette at the time; the editor who was an eye-witness to the operations.—N. C. D.]

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

The number of Chinese bank notes circulating in the Settlement is rapidly assuming large proportions, in spite of the fact that, with the exception of those of the Imperial Bank of China, they are not accepted by the Foreign Banks. Already there are Sing Chong, Heing-yi, Yu-ning and Yu-su notes, while a more formidable rival is about to enter the arena in the form of the Ta-tsing Bank; and another, the Chiao Tung, is to follow hard upon it. The refusal of the Foreign Banks to recognize the notes of the Yu-ning and Yu-su Banks of Nanking and Soochow respectively has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance and through Viceroy Tuan Fang steps are being taken to procure for these notes the guarantee of the Provincial Treasuries of Kiang-sing and Kiangsu. In the case of the Ta-tsing Bank, which has also appealed within the last two weeks to the Foreign Banks to accept its provisional issue of notes, the claim to State recognition is put forward with some degree of confidence. According to its articles of association this Bank takes the place of the Hupa Bank, with an increase of the original capital of the superseded institution from Tls. 4,000,000 to Tls. 10,000,000, and of the 100,000 shares representing the latter amount the Imperial Government takes up one half. Moreover, the Bank has already been made State Bankers for the bonds of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway, and to state its note circulation the salaries of officials, both civil and military, in the Capital are to be paid in part in its notes. A savings bank department is to be added to it, and its business is to be national in the full meaning of the term.

In spite, however, of the Imperial sanction with which the Ta-tsing Ying Hong begins its operations, it is hardly a matter for surprise that the Foreign Banks should view with uneasiness the somewhat irresponsible growth of Chinese bank notes, and be unwilling to abandon in any one instance the attitude they have adopted on the subject in accordance with established foreign usage regarding note circulation. This usage, as is well known, requires a substantial reserve to be kept by each Bank to meet the liabilities it incurs in the issue of notes; but the practice is not customary in Chinese banking, although the system of notes has been in vogue in this country since 866 A.D. But it would appear that the firm attitude taken up by the Foreign Banks on this point has not failed of its effect upon the Chinese authorities concerned and the banking community in general. The proposal to make the Kiang-sing and Kiangsu Treasuries responsible for the redemption of the notes of the Yu-ning and Yu-su Banks, respectively, in the event of the failure of either of these institutions, is an attempt to meet the objection that no silver reserve is held against these notes. At the same time the Ministry of Finance is credited with having under its consideration new regulations for the administration of native banks, in which provision will be made for a cash reserve against notes in circulation. In the articles of association of the Ta-tsing Bank reference is made to these prospective regulations, and it may well be that the Directors of this National Bank intend to adopt foreign custom in regard to their issue of notes. Meanwhile, however, the Bank would seem to have been allowed to begin operations, and its business, including the issue of notes, will be conducted provisionally on lines that would not commend themselves to a foreign banking community. Accordingly, until the regulations governing native banks have been promulgated by the Tschingpu and have proved satisfactory to the foreign bank authorities, the latter cannot be blamed for refusing to incur liabilities in connexion with unprotected issues of notes. It would be open to the Ta-tsing Bank to obtain recognition for its notes by procuring from the Central Government a guarantee, formally given to the Diplomatic Body, that all its liabilities would be met; and in the same way the support being the Yu-ning, Yu-su and other Banks should be Imperial and not provincial.

Although the history of banking in China dates back to a period when the science was unknown to Europe, the system has preserved until more recent times its primitive organization. With the exception of the facilities provided by the circumstance that the banking business was for the most part a close monopoly of Shanai men, an individual bank's operations were confined to a single town, sometimes to a single street. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the counterfeiting of notes, and as the necessity for transferring funds over long distances existed in a very rudimentary form, the system presented few drawbacks. For forty years prior to 1900 the issue of notes was left entirely to private banks, and it is only recently that the attention of the provincial governments has been drawn to the advantages of a note issue in view of the absorption of their revenue for Imperial purposes. At the same time the need for the frequent transfer of funds has arisen and the disadvantages of conveying large amounts of specie become more and more obvious. But with the increase in banking business comes both a less strict code of business morality and in the case of notes less elaborate precautions against fraud. These two points can hardly be overlooked at the present juncture, and it becomes imperative in the interests of both Chinese and foreigners to see that a wide circulation of notes should not lead to any serious complications. From the Minister of the Foreign General Chamber of Commerce it will be seen that the subject has been under discussion between that body, the Municipal Council and the Senior Consul. The strong attitude taken up by the banking and commercial sections of the community should convince the Chinese Banks and the Central Government that the indiscriminate issue of notes by any bank that calls itself into existence is fraught with danger to Chinese trade and to Chinese business generally.—N. C. D. (New)

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, 27th June, 1908.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Eggs en Aspic.

SOUP.

Clear Windsor.

FISH.

Salmon Mayonnaise.

ENTREES.

Gillied Pigeon on Toast.

Rissoles of Veal.

CURRY.

Kabob.

JOINTS, &c.

Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce.

Roast Gaper and Celery Sauce.

Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Carrots.

Cold Roast Sirloin of Beef and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Semolin Pudding.

Apricot Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.

Tapioca Cake.

Cheese Straws.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruits.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS for the 1909 Race Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, at 5 P.M. at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1908.

BROKERS AT LOGGERSHEADS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS.

"X-Ray" writes to the China Gazette, Shanghai, of 18th inst., as follows:—

I think it will be of very great interest to the investing and speculative public to peruse the following document which was posted at the Shanghai Stock Exchange to-day. The document reads as follows:—

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange will be held at the Stock Exchange at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 3rd July, 1908, for the following purpose:—

1.—To consider the action of Gordius Nielsen in writing certain words in the Official Book for quoting transactions reported by Messrs. Toeg and Read and W. G. Pirie, and in making defamatory statements with reference to one of the aforesaid Members and to decide what action shall be taken in the matter.

2.—The following Resolution will be proposed by H. H. Read and seconded by Mr. S. S. Benjamin.

"That no member shall be permitted to advertise that he has any particular shares for sale or to purchase, but General Circulars of Market Quotations may be issued by any Member to his clients as heretofore."

By order of the Committee,
W. F. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th June, 1908.

I am credibly informed that the particular remark written in the Official Book against a transaction reported as having taken place between Messrs. Toeg and Read and Mr. W. G. Pirie was to the following effect: "This transaction is a fraud upon the public."

Without in any way taking sides in this Stock Exchange squabble, I may say that whether or not the transaction is of the nature so trenchantly described by Mr. Nielsen, the duty of the Committee of the Stock Exchange would clearly seem to be to properly investigate the matter and satisfy themselves one way or another as to whether the allegation is true or untrue before they attempt to sit in judgment on Mr. Nielsen. Having ascertained the truth of the case, their duty is equally clear; they must either take steps against Mr. Nielsen or against Messrs. Toeg and Read, or against Mr. W. G. Pirie. The matter is of vital interest to the public, for if Mr. Nielsen's allegation should prove to be true the public is clearly being swindled.

As for the defamatory statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Nielsen "with reference to one of the aforesaid Members," it is equally clear that the aggrieved parties have the remedy in their own hands. As far as I am aware Mr. Nielsen is a Danish subject, and if either Messrs. Toeg and Read or Mr. W. G. Pirie feel that their characters have been defamed, they pursue a wrong course by laying their grievance before the committee of the Stock Exchange, who have no jurisdiction over Mr. Nielsen in a matter of this nature. In my opinion the public by whom the brokers are employed have a right to demand that either or all of the three members clear their characters by suing Mr. Nielsen for defamation of character.

A WASHINGTON despatch, of 18th inst., to the N. C. D. News says:—On the second day of the Chicago Convention another vast assembly was present with Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, as permanent Chairman. Mr. Lodge's references to President Roosevelt started a whirlwind of demonstration lasting for a full hour, during which time perfect pandemonium reigned. The Committee on Credentials has allowed the seats of the entire "Tad" forces, amounting 705, "Tad" delegates, so that Mr. Taft's nomination is certain. Mr. Lodge said that President Roosevelt's withdrawal was irrevocable. The injunction plank in the Republican platform was agreed to.

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

OFFERED IN SOME

FIRST CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR ORDINARY PRICE.

Rachals - - \$565 \$700

" - - 535 650

" - - 410 500

Collard - - 580 700

Steinweg - 540 650

Hopkinson - 430 550

Haake - - 395 500

Bretschneider 340 450

FULLY GUARANTEED.

CASH or CREDIT SYSTEM.

ROBINSON PIANO Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

[35]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

MUSICAL EVENING TO-MORROW NIGHT,

from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Remember THE HOTEL has been transformed into

FRESH BLOOD

Now.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED

AND

REPAINTED.

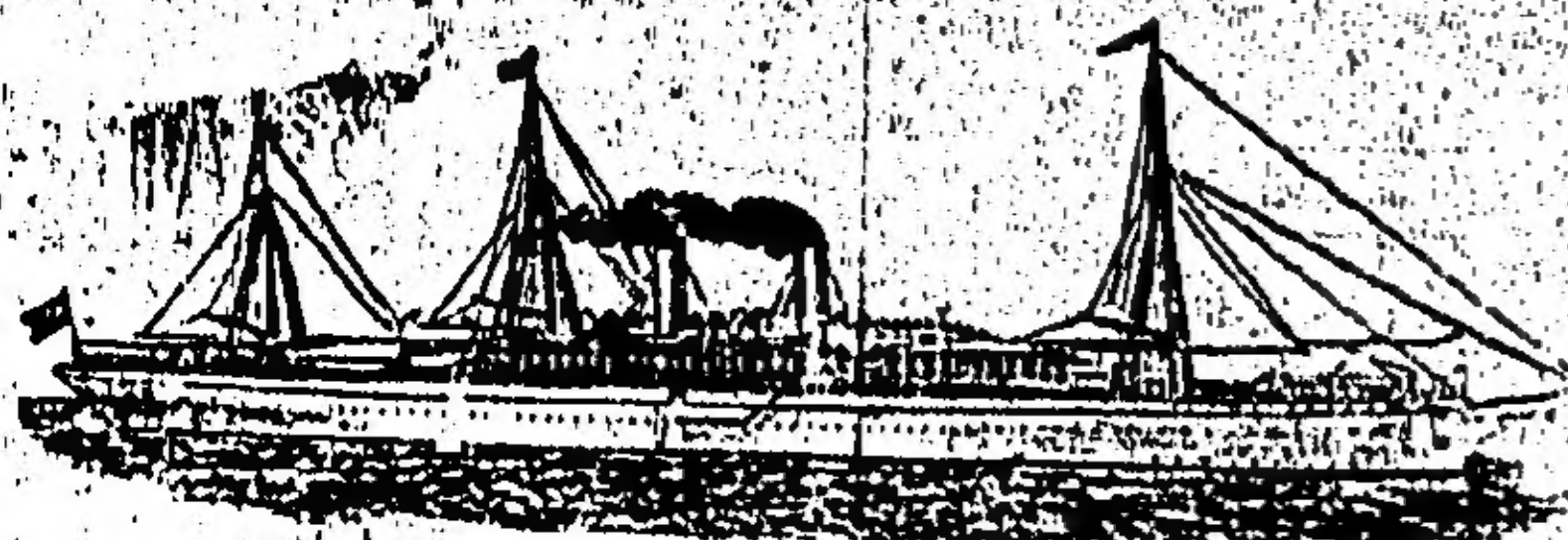
O. E. OWEN

Proprietor.

Kowloon, 18th June, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel. 12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th	July 15th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000		
"LENNOX"	3,700		

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, £49. 14s. 6d.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries 1st Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points around the world. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c., Corner Patten Street and Post Office, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS) FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, FOOH SANG	CHUI SANG	SATURDAY, 27th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via WEI HAI WEI and CHI HING	CHI HING	SATURDAY, 27th June, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUM SANG	KUM SANG	MONDAY, 29th June, Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA, KUM SANG	KUM SANG	TUESDAY, 30th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, LOO SANG	LOO SANG	WEDNESDAY, 1st July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KUT SANG	KUT SANG	FRIDAY, 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KUT SANG	KUT SANG	WEDNESDAY, 15th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers Kutsang, Namang and Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 26th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPH"	27th June, 8 A.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YUENHONG"	27th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	28th " Noon.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANZHANG"	30th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	30th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	4th July, "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 26th June, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2,500	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
RUBI	2,500	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 4th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 26th June, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA." Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Mooltan," 10,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Peninsular," due in London on 9th August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont	9,600	Garlick	1st July, 1908.
Sumner	6,231	Shotton	23rd July.
Kawachi	6,231	Cowley	19th Aug.
Shawmut	9,600	Roberts	12th Sept.

ON-BOARD EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. "Shawmut" and "Tremont" are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The largest of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea, electric fan in each room. Barber's shop, and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in special storerooms.

Storage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [19-20]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 10th July, 1908.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. [51]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ..Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD. SHIP ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 1, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1908. [11]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANO,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about SUNDAY, the 28th June.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908. [549]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS L'APRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1908. [619]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SAINT GEORGE" 8th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. [613]

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1907. [51]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000).

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Underwritten and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.35 per Bag

ex Factory.

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

Crabs—Hoi

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu

Dab—Sa Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tui To Sa

Eels, Conger—Hoi Man Yu

Fresh water—Tani Sui Yu

Yellow—Wong Sui

Frogs—Tien Kai

Garoupa—Sek Pan

Gudgeon—Pak Kung Yu

Hairings—Tao Pak

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

Lobsters—Lung Ha

Monk Fish—Mon Yu

Mullet—Chai Yu

Oysters—Sang Hoo

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

Perch—Tui Loo

Pike—Fa Pau Poong

Plaice—Pau Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Ming He

Ray—Fai Pa Sa

Rock Fish—Yek Kiu Kung

Roach—Chun Yu

Salmon, (Osteo), Cook water—Ma Yu

Sardines—Ma Yu

Sole, (Osteo), Cook water—Ma Yu

Sole, (Osteo), Cook water—Ma Yu

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 20th June, 1908, per 3 Mes.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

Cornd—Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast—Shiu

Breast—Ngau Lam

Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

Sirloin—Ngau Lau

Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang

Bullock's Brains—Kow per set

Tongues fresh—Ngau Li

Cornd—Ham Ngau Li

Head—Ngau Tau

Heart—Ngau Sum

Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

Feet—Ngau Keok

Kidneys—Ngau Yu

Tail—Ngau Mei

Liver—Ngau Con

Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

Matton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai

Leg—Yeung Pei

Shoulder—Yeung Shau

Pigs' Chittlings—Chi chong

Brains—Chi Know

Feet—Chi Keok

Fry—Chi Chak

Head—Chi Sum

Heart—Chi Sum

Kidneys—Chi Yu

Liver—Chi Kon

Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai

Cornd—Ham Chu Yuk

Leg—Chu Pei

Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

Keok

Heart—Yeung Sum

Kidneys—Yeung Yik

Liver—Yeung Con

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai

 Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau || Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau | 24 |
| Vent—Ngau Chai Yuk | 20 |
| Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong | 20 |

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Pan Kan

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Kai

Hallan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Nga

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

Nga

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Ta Chai

Partridge—Oho Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup

Quail—Um Chai

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chai

Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung

Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui

Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Final of £2 on old and £1.10 on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07	5 1/2 %	\$75 1/2 London £78.10.
Nations Bank of China, Limited	90,925	£7	£6	£4,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$5 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$20 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$255 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 204,474	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5 1/2 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 77 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	2,506,011	Final of \$15 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$790
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$592,768	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$152 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$72,432	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$428,027	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$315 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	12,015	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,638	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10 1/2 %	\$37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000	16,437	\$1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	\$24 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907 ..	7 1/2 %	Tls. 44 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	£4,000,000	172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$47,321	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.10	4 %	\$25
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000	6,869	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	12 1/2 %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$56,848	Dr. \$279,371	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05 .....	...	\$130
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,132	\$1 for 1907 .....	...	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	118,977	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	...	Tls. 121 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£150,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10) for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	£4,871	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$53,601	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$126,866	\$1,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 %	\$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$150,000	\$441,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$104
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	6 %	Tls. 82 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,457	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 101 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	12 1/2 %	\$20 1/2 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,875	\$69,573	\$2.50 for 1906 .....	...	\$24 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$259	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	95 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$36,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	1655	\$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907	9 1/2 %	Tls. 123 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	8 1/2 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ..	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	4 1/2 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2 %	\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ..	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 1/2) .....	...	Tls. 62 1/2 sales
Lau-kaung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 82 1/2 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,003	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 245 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,299	£638	1 1/2 per share for 1906	9 %	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	12 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	16 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ..	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	15,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$105,000	\$2,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2 %	\$30
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$5,098	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1 1/2 for 1907 ..	12 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$220,000	8,977	\$2 for year ending 28.2.8	10 1/2 %	\$19 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08 ..	7 1/2 %	\$16
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,578	Final of \$1 1/2 making in all \$2 for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	18,195	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$2 for 1907	8 %	\$25 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijl- en Bosch- en Landbouwerij op de Lantak, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	6 1/2 %	Tls. 122 1/2 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 ..	6 %	\$14
Philippine Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	Nil.	None .....	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 113 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907 ..	16 %	Tls. 88 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 18,432	Final of 37 1/2 making 57 1/2 for 1907 .....	...	Tls. 38 1/2 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$90,337	None .....	...	\$23 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 67 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$111	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$35,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.50 on 100 Fd. shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 ..	6 1/2 %	\$13
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$6,438	Final of 30 cents making 70 cents for year ending 31.12.07 ..	6 %	\$10 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1900 .....	...	\$5 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE, DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

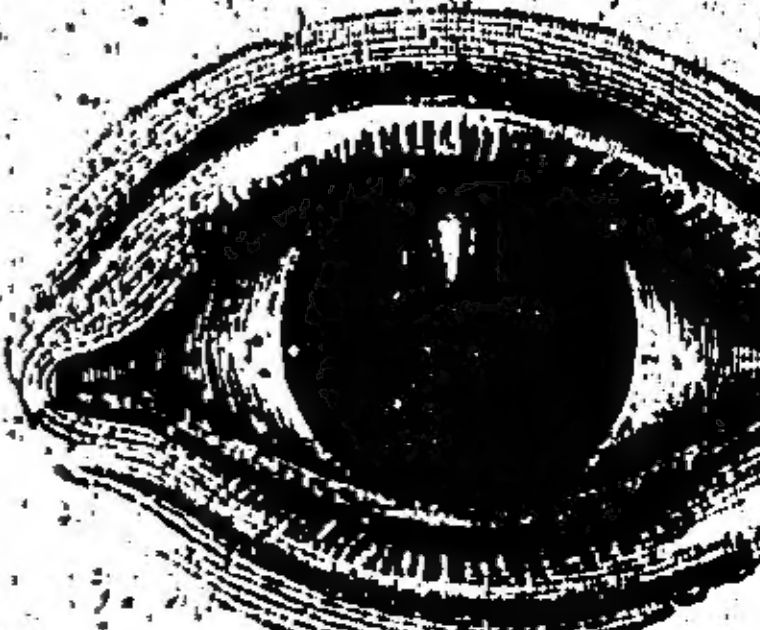
AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

21, John Street, London, W.C. 50, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA, 566, Nanjing Road, SHANGHAI.

Hongkong, 16th March 1908.

TYPEWRITERS O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Also

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1908.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,

LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

WM. FARLLEN

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK

COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE

LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

Also

SWATOW BEST-PRINTED-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE

LACES.

all from the best French patterns.

Hongkong and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 5805

第八十二月五年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908

第六十二月六年八

1908

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DEATHS.

On June 14, 1908, at Shanghai, **PETER TAYLOR**, late Dock Master of The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., aged 40 years.

On June 15, 1908, at Shanghai, **MORTIMER SELLAY-HUBERT** of the I. M. Customs Service, son of Major, E. Seely-Hubert, U.S. Army, (retired) of East Norwalk, Connecticut, U.S.A., aged 34 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

(20th June.)

Writing to a contemporary on the dark cloud that has been gathering over the commercial horizon in the Straits Settlements, a correspondent observed that there were two organisations which are expected to look after the interests of those Settlements. The first of these is the Straits Settlements Association, which is an absolutely independent body, whose sole aim and object is to protect and assist all legitimate enterprise in the Straits Settlements. The second body to which the correspondent refers is the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. This very conservative Association is supposed to take most particular care of the interests of those engaged in commerce in Singapore particularly and of the whole Straits Settlements in general. The writer urges that, during the long time that troubles have been increasing in the southern Settlements, neither one body nor the other has moved in any way to either ameliorate the position or suggest what should be done to prevent further difficulties. He proposes that, if those two bodies are too feeble to even try to suggest some means of dealing with the situation which the sister Colony is now confronted with, it should be possible to convene a general meeting of traders to discuss the situation. Commenting on the correspondent's letter, the *Singapore Free Press* writes editorially: "There can be no two opinions at the present time, of financial paralysis in the Colony that the question that our correspondent 'Very Small' lays before the public in a letter printed this morning, is one that comes directly home to every one engaged in commerce or in the professions in this place. The difficulty is with us daily; it enters into every relation of daily business life, and yet, although conscious of the trouble and the pressure, nobody seems to be able very precisely to say what that trouble is and what are the measures that should be taken to alleviate it. Our correspondent lays the onus of initiative on two bodies, for the obtaining of common counsel which shall have for its end the palliating of the financial and trade confusion in which the Colony finds itself at present. Without discussion it is impossible to assess the responsibility. The Government, by its selection of a certain figure for the value of the dollar, enters into an actual responsibility; but far more in so far as it is credited with the removal of large bodies of currency from circulation with the intention of maintaining that fixed dollar value. The Chamber of Commerce from its very designation and its programme of activity is the body which ought to initiate discussion. Then, we should say, the general body of traders, upon whose individual prosperity rests the prosperity of the Colony as a whole. It is difficult to say how far the Straits Settlements Association should do any more than support action taken by public bodies or meeting more directly concerned. The actual duty of the Straits Settlements Association is to watch the introduction of bills into the Legislative Council, to examine these independently, and to inform the public, so far as is possible, of any provision that is injurious to the public interests and rights. Incidentally, when occasion offers, to support the unofficial members of Legislative Council, and to call public meetings in support of any opposition that the unofficials may feel called upon to offer in regard to projected legislation. Over and above all that, to aid in the expression of public opinion in any matter in which the general public interest is held to be at stake. It will be admitted that it is rather for those organisations that stand for commerce to begin action in the financial crisis, that is so notoriously impending over the trade of the Colony. We can only at this moment commend our correspondent's letter to the thoughtful consideration of every man who feels his fortunes involved in the present difficulties, that are the constant theme of daily private talk. But private talk will not further matters to any effect. What is really wanted is that the responsible men who have the largest interests endangered shall meet, openly, put their wits together and endeavour to arrive at a clear definition of the character of the crisis, and thereafter to do their best to arrive at a decision as to the remedies that will relieve the present financial tension. Any well-considered contribution to the discussion will be generally welcome." As contrasting with the China Association and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, which are very "live" institutions in this Colony, similar bodies in the Straits appear to be showing up at considerable disadvantage.

MALARIA IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

(22nd June.)

Some weeks ago it may be remembered that His Excellency the Governor, made the suggestion that the various reservoirs in this Colony should be stocked with trout with the object, if we recollect aright, of keeping the water pure and fresh, and he called for opinions as to the best method to be adopted towards securing this end. Whether anything further has been done in the matter we are unaware, but the scheme certainly had the approval of all those who pretended to have any knowledge of the question. In the same connection, it may not be inappropriate to consider the possibilities underlying another scheme to which are attributed virtues calculated to lead eventually to the suppression of malaria. The Colony of Hongkong itself cannot be described as being generally malarious although there are districts which are notoriously dangerous to those who may be subject to malaria. But on the mainland and along the route of the Kowloon-Canton railway ample proof is forthcoming at a moment's notice that one of the most insidious fevers known to medical science has obtained a firm footing. The number of hospital patients drawn from the rank and file of the railway workers owing to the contraction of malarial fever is immense, and not a few have succumbed to the scourge. Other causes may, of course, have been at work but malaria was the prime factor in the death of the victims. It was owing to a knowledge of this characteristic of life on the mainland that the late Mr. A. H. Renale resolved to accommodate the principal employees engaged at the Junk Bay Flour Mills on a floating house, and for that purpose acquired a hulk which was wrecked in Hongkong harbour and fitted it up as a convenient residence, anchored off the mills. That being so, it is obvious that if any plan is presented whereby reasonable hopes may be entertained that the *anopheles* mosquito will be exterminated after a term of years, at a minimum of expense, such a plan is worthy of every consideration by the Government. And it is in this respect that we arrive at the analogy of the proposal to stock the reservoirs with trout. It would seem that in certain of our West Indian possessions the medical fraternity has noted with interest the non-existence of the *anopheles* mosquito and the consequent absence of malaria. The conditions were entirely favourable to the spread of malaria and the propagation of the infecting mosquito, but neither the one nor the other was known to exist, or, at all events, if they existed at all the instances traced were infinitesimal. In these circumstances it was obvious that there was some hitherto undiscovered reason why the *anopheles* mosquito failed to produce its kind in such an island as Barbadoes for example. Dr. Herbert Bingley, in writing from that West Indian possession to the *Times* on the subject, quoted a report made by Major Hodder, R.E., to the War Office some three years ago in which it was stated that from his observations the *anopheles* could, or did, only breed on the ground level; none of the larvae being found in tanks which were raised a few feet from the earth, or even in those which were actually resting on the ground. The *culex* can, on the other hand, breed in the gutters on the roofs of low buildings as easily as in the low lying swamps and pools. The writer proceeds to state that Mr. C. Kenrick Gibbons, who had given a good deal of attention to the matter, pointed out at once that all the pools and swamps in that island were stocked with swarms of a tiny fish (known locally, from their vast numbers, as 'millions'), and that their favourite food was the larvae of the mosquito. It is obvious that any species of that insect which is unable to breed above the ground level must fall a prey to this enemy. The fish has been identified by Mr. Boulenger, F.R.S., of the British Museum, as *Girardinus pectinoides*. Some specimens were successfully got to England, and flourished for some time in the insect house at the Zoological Society's Gardens. Mr. Gibbons's suggestion that the 'millions' should be imported into malarial districts in other islands has been acted upon and with felicitous results. Antigua, being convinced of the useful part played by these fish in consuming mosquito larvae, has arranged for their systematic distribution throughout the ponds and streams of the island. Similar news comes from Jamaica, whither a consignment of the fish was sent in November, 1906. The secretary of the Agricultural Society has written that the tanks at the 'Ritchfield Hotel are full of them, and that he had been informed that there has been a marked diminution of fever round about the 'millions' evidently accounting for the mosquito larvae. They have also been sent to Colon and to British Guiana.—Dr. Herbert Bingley adds: "One cannot help wishing that these useful little fish were given a trial in the deadly districts of Africa, if, like the malarial mosquito, the insects which convey the terrible diseases which are endemic there pass the larval stage of their existence in water. One may add in this connection that the Swedish Consul at Frankfurt has discovered a small fish (the blue eel) which feeds on mosquito larvae, and that, at the request of the Italian Government, some are to be, or have been, sent to the Cameroons, where so much has been done in recent years to diminish malaria." By this time, it should not be difficult for the Government to ascertain whether the theory in question is correct or otherwise; and if it be found that there is reason to believe the absence of malaria is due to the destruction of the larvae by the fish mentioned it might be possible to secure their introduction to Hongkong. The Kowloon-Canton railway will prove such a costly undertaking in the end that everything possible should be done to advance its interests, while the development of the New Territories should not be in any degree retarded by the prevalence of preventable disease. The question is at least as important as that of

CASTING OUR BREAD ON THE WATERS.

(24th June.)

It is impossible to disguise the fact that the disaster which has overtaken the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is fraught with the most serious consequences to the prosperity of South China. Last year the villagers, springing to the numerous bands of distressed refugees who roamed the country, found themselves cultivating the land rendered unproductive by drought and floods; and they were compelled to complete the sum of their misadventure. Day after day we reported the enormous quantities of rice which were being sent to the relief of the starving population, and even yet the Chinese Relief Distribution Bureau is at work alleviating in a measure the existing distress among the peasantry in the outlands. Every hope was entertained that the lean years of the past would be succeeded by at least one fat season, but to a large extent that hope was destroyed by the continued drought which blighted the paddy fields in the early months of this year. It was estimated that instead of an excess being garnered, the crop would not yield more than 30 per cent. of an average output. Even that was better than nothing, for to that extent the purchasing power of the people would be increased, and the burden on the gentry and merchants of the Southern provinces lightened. But fate in the shape of a remarkable freshet has finally wiped out of existence the last hope of the people. It is no desire on our part to use the language of exaggeration, but we would suggest that readers might for a moment transfer their thoughts from the Fu and West Rivers to the Thames, and fancy that for two hundred miles the entire valley of that placid stream was submerged to the depth of, say, twenty feet; and that vessels were traversing the old route without seeing the earth, smiling fields, for days, that in fact the landscape was composed of water; and then consider how that circumstance would affect the reading public. But because China is a country of untold millions, losses which in Europe would become historic are passed by as if of common-place interest, if of interest at all. There can be no doubt, however, that this calamity will deal a serious blow to the Southern provinces. If the people had anything to fall back upon the matter would wear a different aspect, but impoverished and exploited as they have been for years they have as much prospect of discovering a way out of the difficulty as a church rat. The last of their possessions has been wrested from them as if by magic, and they are no better than beggars in the land—beggars by compulsion. Were that the most grievous evil of the situation, the smug and uncouth Pharisee might fold his hands and pray for more regenerate days, but what will happen if these people are left to their own devices? There is a quaint Americanism which says that the world owes you 'chow,' on the syllogistic principle that you had no say in the matter of arriving here; and no man, be he black, white or yellow, should be defrauded of what he conceives to be his right. The Cantonese are by no means lacking in imagination, enterprise or audacity, and if these people are allowed to remain without outside assistance it is inevitable that they will revert to the primal trade of piracy and robbery. What that means to Hongkong, embarrassed as it is, it is unnecessary to suggest. That the gentry and charitable institutions and guilds of Canton will do their utmost to relieve the unfortunate we have not the slightest doubt; but considering the many calls which have of recent years been made on their purse it is highly improbable that they can do more than afford help to the most necessitous cases. It, therefore, becomes the duty of those whose connections are associated with Canton and the West River to bestir themselves and exhibit that sympathy which has never been lacking on the part of the Chinese at home and abroad when this Colony has been involved in distress. It would not be beneath the dignity of His Excellency the Governor, rather it would popularise his régime in Hongkong, were he to head the movement in this Colony for the relief of the suffering Chinese, who are kinsmen of those who obey his rule and to whom in great part the present standing and importance of Hongkong are due. We are fully cognisant of the fact that Hongkong is in no great financial condition to render lavish aid to those outside our borders, but here, surely is a case, if ever there was one, where the helping hand might properly be tendered, even if it only be on the principle of casting our bread on the waters. The example of 1902, when a Commission was appointed to deal with the question of relief on a similar occasion, might fittingly be repeated.

THE CRY OF THE STARVING.

(24th June.)

Prompted by a series of urgent and beseeching telegrams from the guilds and charitable institutions of Canton, portraying in vivid language the sufferings and misery of those who have been the victims of the almost unprecedented inundations both in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the leading representatives of the Chinese community in Hongkong have acted with an alacrity which betrays how keenly they appreciate the necessity that immediate steps should be taken if the survivors of the inundation are to be saved from starvation. How imperative it is that they should not be the very slightest delay in responding to the appeal for help is evident from the character of the

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

(24th June.)

The subject of Chinese immigration is of perennial interest on the Pacific coast, largely owing to the attitude adopted by the all-powerful labour unions who control the political machine. As the consequence of the agitation instituted in San Francisco, the Government of the United States found itself in a serious predicament. At one time it seemed as if the Chinese were opposed not merely to the Chinese coolies but were against the interests of all Chinese irrespective of their position or their standing in China. When the Cantonese declared a boycott against American products as a retaliatory measure and made it an effective force from Shanghai to Peking, the foreign importers on the Pacific coast began to realize that unless they modified their attitude towards Chinese immigrants, one of the greatest potential markets in the world would be closed to them; and a compromise was reached when it was agreed that only Chinese coolies should be excluded; merchants, tourists and students being freely allowed to land. That concession greatly cleared the air, and the ban against American goods was for all practical purposes removed. In Canada the problem of Chinese immigration was largely solved by the imposition of a heavy poll-tax of \$500 gold which it was believed would serve to act as a barrier against the coolie class. Naturally, the enterprising agents of Chinese labour resorted to new tactics. If the Chinese coolies could not be imported, except after the payment of the tax, then he must be smuggled into the country, and a brisk trade in contraband Chinese immediately sprang into being. The authorities took steps to check the illegal traffic, only to find themselves checkmated by a new phase of the law. Last year a number of Chinese were arrested in Montreal and sent to jail on the charge of being in Canada without having paid the poll-tax. It was shown that the men had been smuggled in by a small vessel and to the lay mind it looked as if they were as guilty of the offence as the man who did the smuggling. The courts, however, took a different view and as a result of habeas corpus proceedings the Chinese were set at liberty on the ground that, while they could be refused admission to Canada if they did not pay the poll-tax, once inside Canada, whether they paid the poll-tax or not, they could not be interfered with. The decision was received with consternation in British Columbia, first seemed to put a premium on smuggling, since regarding the Chinamen as contraband, the high duty would naturally tempt adventurers to get them across the border. The matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian Government, which was called upon to enact additional restrictive measures which would have the effect of providing against the continuance of an obvious anomaly. If a man who had been smuggled into Canada without payment of the poll-tax became thereby a citizen of Canada, the whole intention of the law was defeated. Last month, we learn, a Government measure was read, a second time in the Canadian Senate specially designed to deal with those Chinese who have landed on Canadian soil without leave or licence. The Bill enacts that: "Every person of Chinese origin who—(a) lands or attempts to land in Canada without payment of the tax payable under this Act; or—(b) willfully evades or attempts to evade any of the provisions of this Act as respects the payment of the tax by personating any other individual; or—(c) willfully makes use of or attempts to make use of any forged or fraudulent certificate issued to any other person for any purpose connected with this Act is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both." It also provided that: "Persons of Chinese origin shall, if guilty of an offence under the last preceding sub-section in addition to the said penalties, also be liable to deportation." That clause should certainly meet the requirements of the Canadian law, and is entirely in accordance with Canadian sentiment. The regulations governing the admission of persons specially exempted from payment of the poll-tax have been revised and now stand as follows:—Paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of section 1 of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—(c) (1) Merchants, their wives and minor children; (2) The wives and minor children of clergyman; (3) Tourists; (4) Men of science; (5) Students under seven years of age; (6) (Subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor-in-Council) duly certified teachers; who shall substantiate their status to the satisfaction of the controller, subject to the approval of the Minister, or who are bearers of certificates of identity, or other similar documents issued by the Government or by a recognized official or representative of the Government whose subjects they are, specifying their occupation and their object in coming into Canada. It will be seen that the law is in no way changed in principle, only the existing loopholes by which Chinese coolies who had been surreptitiously landed in Canada and thereby became *ipso facto* Canadian citizens, have been shut out so that effect may be given to the original object of the law. The Vancouver *World* speaking of the clause which grants free admission to Chinese merchants, tourists, etc., remarks: "The effect of this clause is to give to the officials greater control over the situation, that is, larger discretion in refusing admission under the exemption clause. As they possibly have the effect of putting a stop to the practice of bringing Chinese coolies

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

(24th June.)

telegrams from Canton, and that the Chinese community has not failed to recognize the imperative need for urgency is made plain by the fact that within two hours after receiving these messages a large consignment of food stuffs was on its way to Canton. Had there been any tendency shown to view the position of affairs with that calm incredulity of superior wisdom affected by the well-constituted gossamers, the Chinese of Hongkong would have been guilty of nothing less than criminal neglect in a most pronounced form. They would have been unworthy of the trust reposed in them and unworthy of their own reputation. Fortunately they have risen to the occasion and so far as it lies have to the utmost of their ability done their utmost to justify the confidence of their compatriots. But if the committee of the Tung Wa—which is the responsible body when matters affecting Chinese affairs are concerned—have done their best, it is to be feared that red tape and sealing wax are still capable of successfully opposing anything like bustle and energy, even when the lives of hundreds of Chinese are at stake. The old circumlocutory methods of officialdom still serve to thwart and delay progress even in a matter of life and death, and up to the limit of writing it would seem as if the Government of Hongkong had utterly failed to realize the importance of expedition, or at all events are not convinced that there is any special necessity for a display of haste. Of course the fact that a certain number of people are perishing at a certain place or places for want of bread, and are likely to fall victims to starvation after having been rescued from drowning, may not appeal with such force to those in high offices as it does to the Chinese community who understand the situation, and for that reason the inaction shown may be pardoned. Nothing more clearly indicates how extremely grave is the state of affairs as conceived by the members of the Tung Wa than the speedy manner in which they went to work to secure the means essential for the dispatch of relief to the famine-stricken survivors of the flood. The Tung Wa members received telegrams at 8 p.m. last night, outlining the conditions prevailing along the route from Samshui to Wuchow; the committee were called together and the conclusion was immediately arrived at that "a big calamity had befallen them, not only in Kwangsi but the whole Province of Kwangtung." Such language coming from staid, austere and thoughtful Chinese is highly significant. A sum of \$10,000 was voted from the reserve fund of the Tung Wa as an emergency loan, and the members on the spot themselves subscribed \$5,000 towards the relief of their compatriots. As regards the Chinese abroad, the imprimatur of the Registrar-General has to be obtained before any appeal can be made by telegram and, although the Tung Wa representatives met that official to-day, and in accordance with his desire sent him a written statement embodying the action of the directorate—and it must not be forgotten that the Registrar-General is himself *ex-officio* head of the Tung Wa Hospital—no answer one way or the other had been received this afternoon from the Government department. Thus while the matter is one of the extreme urgency the philanthropic intentions of the Tung Wa members are coldly frustrated by forms and ceremonies of procedure. The worst of it is, that inaction at the present moment cannot but be regarded as callous apathy and no amount of explanation afterwards will convince the charitable institutions of Canton that the Chinese in Hongkong have not deliberately decided to ignore the imploring appeals for aid addressed to them. However, the Tung Wa members were fortunately in a position to buy up the entire stock of ship's biscuits in Hongkong, some 2,000 piculs in quantity, representing some 270,000 lbs. Part of that quantity was sent off last night and part went to-day. The fact that biscuits instead of rice were sent in the first place is without doubt admirable proof of the far-sightedness of the members, for it is to be borne in mind that the majority of those at the point of starvation are without the most primitive means of kindling a fire. All the country is under water and such a thing as fuel is out of the question except in a very few places skirting or within measurable distance of the West River. Of course, the ingenuity of the survivors will surmount that obstacle in time so that supplies of rice may be distributed, as is being done by the Government of Hongkong authorities, the dispatch of the cables abroad the sooner will all the necessary arrangements for the systematic alleviation of the sufferings of the hopeless and ruined peasantry of Kwangtung and Kwangsi be completed. But the assistance of the Government in formally acquiescing in the proposal of the Tung Wa committee should not end there. Would it not be a gracious and worthy action on the part of His Excellency the Governor to adopt immediate measures of a personal character in order to express the sympathy of the people of this Colony with our neighbours in Kwangtung in the terrible misfortune which have befallen them? As we said yesterday, unless the victims of the flood are aided over their present difficulties by outside help, we shall see a marked recurrence of crime in the two Kwang provinces which will still further affect the commercial interests of this Colony. Already reports are to hand concerning the doings of lawless characters who are taking advantage of the opportunity to ply their nefarious trade and pile agony upon agony on the distressed people, and this is only the beginning of things.

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servants in as students and sending them to the public schools for a year to qualify." If it were further provided that after a specified period Chinese students must return to their own country, all the legitimate objects of the exemption would still be attainable but its use for the purpose of evading the poll-tax would be less feasible.

WHEN BRITISH SEAMEN ROLL THE ROOST.

(5th June.)

Considering the importance of Hongkong in the shipping world the agitation which is being fostered by the Seamen's Union of Great Britain against the employment of Chinese labour on British vessels is of more than passing interest to this Colony, where the bulk of the crews on local craft are Chinese. The representatives of the seamen in Parliament are not apparently so much concerned with the conditions prevailing in the Crown Colonies of the Far East as with the facilities afforded the English shipowner of engaging Chinese crews at the great shipping ports of the United Kingdom. To them the question of completing the crew's complement on coastwise steamers in China sailing under the British flag is a mere detail which is beside the subject, but to the agents of vessels plying between Hongkong and the Northern ports it is bound to be a matter of serious concern. And, from what can be gathered, it is the intention of the Imperial Government to interfere with the established practice both in the Straits Settlements and Hongkong of manning local steamers with British officers and engineers and Chinese deck hands and stokers. How otherwise can Mr. Winston Churchill's statement regarding the birth and language test of Chinese seamen and firemen from the Straits and Hongkong be interpreted? The latest telegram on the subject says that "the Board of Trade in communication with the Colonial Office in reference to facilities for providing natives of the Colonies and protectorates, especially the Straits and Hongkong, with birth certificates," and although there is the possibility that the intention is to apply that to those Chinese shipping on ocean-going steamers, there is always the danger that the House of Commons will ignore the claims of the Crown Colonies to special consideration. Even if it be made to apply to ocean-going vessels calling at Hongkong the situation is serious. According to the report of Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., the Harbour-master, 362 ocean-going British vessels entered Hongkong in 1907. The nationality of the crews carried is given as follows: 23,976 British, 638 other Europeans and Americans, and 115,474 Asiatics. To put it in another way, 16.5 per cent. of the crews carried were British; 0.5 per cent. were other Europeans; and no less than 83 per cent. were Asiatics. If, say, a quarter of that 83 per cent. of Asiatic sailors can produce certificates to show that they were born on British soil we should be vastly surprised, and in that event what is to become of the already hand-to-mouth existence which many vessels are obtaining if they are precluded from employing Chinese who cannot prove themselves to be British-born and fail to pass the language test? They are bound to go to the wall and the trade must necessarily pass to those competitors who are not handicapped by such restrictions. It is not for a moment to be contended that if the Chinese seamen and stokers who had neglected their important duty of coming into this toilsome world under the flag of the British flag were summarily ejected from the vessels on which they had served for years, their places would be taken immediately or even eventually by British seamen, for as a matter of fact the number of British seamen is little more than sufficient to go round the home mercantile fleet as it is, and will dwindle to a point at which it is as calling for the ordinary crew who cannot hope to rise beyond the rank of boat swain possesses any transcendental charms. The pay is meagre, the life is hard, and the fare is just as moderate as the Board of Trade regulations will permit. Naturally, then, the average lad prefers to spend his life ashore, enjoying the freedom and privileges enjoined on employers of labour by numerous Acts of Parliament. So that, if the Chinese are excluded from serving on British vessels because of their neglect to be registered as British subjects or failure to acquire the necessary knowledge of "pidgin" English, they must be supplied by crews drawn from the continental ports. What precise advantage the honest British sailor would derive from the displacement of the meek Celestial by the fiery-tempered Dago is not exactly clear to the average landman. Wages would not be seriously affected from the European standpoint, but British waters in the Far East would find themselves practically empty of the services of the first English-speaking beachcombers who came along and trust to luck that their vessel would muddle through. Undoubtedly in this part of the world the working expenses of coasting ships would advance. We may be told that one European is equal to three Chinamen any and every day in the week, but we may be allowed to beg leave to doubt the statement. Will the aforesaid British tar maintain that the dregs of some Mediterranean port are individually equal to three Chinamen at all times? We rather fancy that he will hesitate to express an opinion on the point and we cannot blame him for his reticence. We say nothing about the habits of the ordinary A. B. as compared with those of the Chinaman, or the anxiety of masters regarding their crews when the time of departure draws nigh. That is a subject which may best be left alone, for it is certain that masters and forecable hands will never agree on the point. What we do hold is, that if the existing legislation at all (and we admit legislation is needed) it is being started at the wrong end. If by the latest scheme of ameliorating the condition of seamen and firemen the difficulties of shipowners in making both ends meet are rendered more acute—the result is bound to recoil on the heads of those who fall to see beyond the length of their respective noses. The Hongkong coasting trade, always in a precarious state, will be peculiarly so for the business of the by no means large number of British seamen in England and the aggravation of paid agitators. No doubt we shall have a flourishing traffic in the concoction of bogus birth certificates and possibly a few enterprising individuals may reap a miniature harvest by drilling gangs of likely-looking Chinese deck hands in the use and meaning of such phrases as "abaft the beam," "hard-a-port" and "hold her there," with various ornamental additions according to the skill and ability of the officers of experience, but so far as Hongkong is concerned the advantages to be derived from such legislation as that hinted it will be vastly on the other side. It will be the British owner who will suffer, and if he suffers it is hardly probable that the interests of the British seamen will be greatly advanced. We are quite aware that there are half a dozen aspects of this intricate question, but as far as Hongkong is concerned the passing of any legislation which would deprive the Chinese of their employment on British vessels is bound to produce evidence to show that they are of the lion's cub, or to pass the language test is certain to be a dead end as an unsetting and adverse, not to say disastrous, effect.

HONGKONG REVIEWED BY THE GOVERNOR.

After the breezy, emphatic and trenchant report which was submitted by an official in the Governor's service the other day, on the subject of opinion-making, we had come to believe that at least the usual dryness of official documents had been dispensed. But His Excellency the Governor's report on the subject of the Colony, for 1907, is as colourless as an aspidochelone, and, therefore, quite in accord with tradition and decorum. It is absolutely devoid of anything characteristic of the personal touch, and certainly will not arouse even the faintest sympathy of a fatter in any dovecot. It might have been expected that after eleven months' occupancy of the chair at Government House the Governor would have thought fit to give expression to his views on the actual conditions prevalent in the commercial life of the Colony, but beyond the dry statistics submitted by the heads of departments there is no deviation from the straight path of official exactitude. For example, no mention is made of the necessity for economy in the expenditure of the Colony, which has been one of the features of the speech-making of a Chinese resident Governor and his Legislative Council during the past two or three years. The fact is that the revenue was over \$5,000,000, and that the expenditure was just over \$5,000,000, but there is no comment on the principle no doubt that figures speak for themselves. Considerable space is devoted to the shipping of Hongkong, which is as it should be, remembering the importance of the shipping trade to the Colony. "Sixteen Ordinances were passed in 1907, but with the exception of the extension of the local jurisdiction to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, the Seditious Publications Ordinance, and the new Companies law as to local registers none was of great moment. The action devoted to the public works of the Colony is severely precise. With regard to the Tung Wah Hospital, which is in the public eye at the present time in consequence of its extensions in connection with the floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, a simple explanation of the manifold duties carried out by that institution is given. The Governor writes:—"This Hospital, opened in 1872, is mainly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of Chinese but receives an annual grant of \$3,000 from the Government. Only Chinese are treated in this institution which takes the place of a poor-house and hospital for Chinese sick and destitute. Various other services not appertaining to a hospital are performed by the institution such as the free burial of the poor, the repatriation of destitutes, and the organization of charitable relief in emergencies. Chinese as well as European methods of treatment are employed in accordance with the wishes expressed by the patients or their friends. About half the number are now treated by Western methods and the number is steadily increasing. The hospital is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen annually elected by their appointment being submitted to the Governor for confirmation; is under the direct charge of a Chinese resident surgeon, paid by the Government, and is under the supervision of a visiting physician who is a member of the Medical Department." The total number of regular troops in the Colony at the end of 1907 was 3,564 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and for their services the Colony paid the quite respectable sum of \$1,214,340, or 20 per cent. of the Colony's revenue. There is nothing very new expounded under the head of "General observations." The Colony's trade was depressed, the assessments fell, and by what they fell is not exactly suggested, progress was made in the New Territories—and a remarkable fact stated, viz., "The Crown Rent (Land Tax) was paid with an alacrity that was almost incoherent," the subsidiary coinage was a nuisance, and representations were made to the Chinese authorities in Peking and Canton urging the suspension of the coinage of small coins at the Canton Mint until the coins had again reached par, and so forth. There is nothing very illuminating in the report and the personal element is sedulously excluded, but as a report it may prove a handy work of reference.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE WEST RIVER.

EMBANKMENTS FLOODED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Canton, 19th June.

The water in the West River has risen considerably.

On the 18th inst., the embankments in Ching-yuen and Samshui districts, in many places, gave way and many houses have been submerged.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 19th June.

The French Minister at Peking has demanded certain minor concessions in Yunnan as reparation for the killing of the French commanders by the Yunnan troops.

In a strongly-worded communication the Waiwupu has refused to acquiesce in the French demands.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

NAVIGATION OF THE POYANG LAKE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 19th June.

An understanding has been come to between the Waiwupu and the German Minister at Peking whereby in future no German gunboats will cruise the Poyang Lake except in case of emergency.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

SHANGHAI SUPERINTENDENT SUMMONED TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 19th June.

H.E. Chang Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has telegraphed for the superintendent of the Shanghai Telegraph Office to proceed to Peking forthwith and confer on matters in connection with the purchase of the shares from the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

YIELDING TO POPULAR CLAMOUR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 19th June.

The Grand Councillors held a meeting the other day, when it was decided to grant Constitutional Government within ten years' time. It has been found impossible to resist the wishes of the masses.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

SETTLEMENT CONCLUDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

The Yunnan frontier incident has been settled by the Waiwupu with the French Minister upon terms which are reported to be disadvantageous to China.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

SHANG KUNG-PO'S HOLDING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has instructed Sheng Kung-po to surrender 800 of his shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration and to receive payment therefor from the National Bank of China at \$170 a share so as to set an example to the other shareholders.

Shanghai, 21st June.

A meeting of the Telegraph Co. shareholders was held on the 20th inst., at the Yu Yuen Gardens, when a committee, under the chairmanship of Wu Kei, was appointed to reject the Government nationalization scheme.

A charge of 20 cents will be made on every share to provide funds for the expenses of the campaign; any deficiency will be made good by Wu Kei.

Telegrams have been despatched to the Imperial Government, the Ministries of Justice, and Posts and Communications opposing the scheme.

THE FLOOD.

CANTON UNDER WATER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shamoon, 22nd June.

1.80 p.m.

Canton is flooded. Many streets have been under water, over a foot in height, for the past three days.

Samshui district has suffered most from the inundation.

Most of the dykes have given way. The city itself is submerged. Numerous houses have collapsed and over a hundred lives are reported to have been lost in the city of Samshui itself.

The Kwangchow prefect, under orders from the Viceroy, left here yesterday afternoon on board a Chinese gunboat for Samshui.

The gunboat carries a cargo of rice to relieve the most urgent cases of those who have been left homeless and penniless by the flood.

It is feared that a calamity impends over the inundated district, which cover an extensive area, from Kwei-lin downwards to Sainan.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

PRINCE CHING'S VIEW.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

At the meeting of the Grand Councillors held the other day, Prince Ching and Duke Tsai expressed themselves as in favour of the granting of Constitutional Government within a period of six years.

NATIONAL BONDS.

ISSUE DEFERRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 21st June.

Prince Ching and H.E. Chang Chih-tung are in favour of deferring the issue of National Bonds.

ARMS SEIZURE.

ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 22nd June.

H.E. Chang Jan-chun, Viceroy of Canton, reports that the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton, has seized one hundred rifles which were covered by a false permit.

The Waiwupu has replied by telegram that the rifles should be confiscated in accordance with the Customs' regulations.

YUNNAN.

ESCAPE OF THE REBEL LEADER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 22nd June.

The Viceroy and Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow Provinces, in a joint memorial, report that the leader of the rebels, who misrepresented himself as Sun Yat Sen, has escaped to Europe.

SHANGHAI "CAUSE CELEBRE."

CHINESE ACTOR IN TROUBLE.

CANTONESE GUILD ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PROSECUTORS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 23rd June.

2.30 p.m.

The Chinese actor Li Chun-lai, who was tried before the Mixed Court of Shanghai on a charge of seducing a Chinese widow, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

[This case has been a cause celebre in Shanghai for weeks past. At the first hearing there was a violent altercation between the Chinese magistrate Pao and the American lawyer Mr. Jernigan, who represented the prisoner. The magistrate declared that the accused was a rascal and his guilt certain. Mr. Jernigan held that the magistrate had no right to prejudge the case, whereupon there was a scene of angry wrangling which resulted in the Court rising. On the 16th inst., the Shanghai Mercury stated that the matter had engaged the attention of the Consular body for the past few weeks and it was only on the afternoon of the 18th inst. that the settlement was come to as a result of a meeting held at the Chinese Foreign Office at which representatives of the Chinese and American Governments were present. This being so, the case was set down for hearing at the Mixed Court when the accused Li Chun-lai, who is a well-known actor, was brought up to answer the charge laid against him. It was well known that the Cantonese Guild had a great interest in the prosecution of this case, and a large attendance of the Cantonese community was expected to be present in Court. The police had made preparations for the case to be heard in an upper court room and only those persons having a direct interest in the case were allowed to be present during the proceedings. Magistrate Pao and Mr. Hamilton Butler (American Assessor) were on the bench. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared on behalf of the prosecution and Mr. R. Jernigan and Mr. S. Fessenden for the defence. —Edw. H. K. T.]

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

FRENCH DEMANDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

The demands formulated by the French Minister in Peking, in connection with the Yunnan frontier incident, are as follows:—
1.—Dismissal of H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan.
2.—Compensation for losses sustained by the Yunnan-Annam Railway.
3.—Indemnity of \$200,000 for the relatives of the deceased soldiers.
4.—Concession for a railway from Talyuan, in Shan-si Province, to Si-nan, in Shen-si.

The Waiwupu resists the demands as firmly as ever.

U.S. BATTLESHIP FLEET.

THE WELCOME COMMISSIONER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

Some time ago the Waiwupu proposed to delegate Vice-President Luang Tun-jin to Amoy to welcome the American Fleet. An urgent business detained His Excellency at the Capital, Taotai Mak Sun-kin will be deputized instead.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A STRAITS PETITION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

A petition by the Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements, praying for Constitutional Government, has been forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, for transmission to the Imperial Government.

PAKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

BUYING BACK THE ROAD.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 23rd June.

It has been resolved by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to buy back the Peking-Hankow Railway.

AN EDITOR'S JAUNT.

FROM SEOUL TO SHANGHAI ON A WARSHIP.

MR. BETHELL'S "IMPRISONMENT" TO BE SERVED AT SHANGHAI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.] Shanghai, 24th June.

2.55 p.m.

H.M.S. *Chit* brought Mr. E. Bethell, late Editor and proprietor of the *Korea Daily News*, and former Editor of Korean vernacular papers to Shanghai to-day, in order that he may serve his sentence of three weeks' imprisonment, which was imposed by the British Court in Korea on the charge that he had incited the natives to sedition contrary to the terms of His Majesty's Order in Council.

Mr. Bethell will be held during the term of his sentence as a first-class misdemeanant in the British Consular Gaol at Shanghai.

THE YUNNAN AFFAIR.

MORE FRENCH DEMANDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

The French Minister has again presented a series of six demands to the Waiwupu in connection with the killing of French soldiers in Yunnan.

It is believed that all the other Foreign powers are greatly surprised and are watching the developments in the French representations with interest.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

THE NOTE ISSUE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

It is proposed by the Board of Revenue that bank notes shall only be issued by the National Bank of China, and that no other bank will be accorded that privilege with a view of preventing abuses.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

H. E. Chang Pih, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has decided to reduce the telegraph rates by thirty per cent. Later. A memorial has been presented by certain Censors urging the Government not to offer too low a price for shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration, as it may give rise to discontent among the shareholders. The memorial has been referred to the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

ROAD TO BE BOUGHT BACK.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 24th June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to buy back the Peking-Hankow Railway.

How the funds are to be raised, it has not yet been decided upon.

TAXATION.

NO INCREASE IN FUTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th June.

The Grand Councillors have received instructions from the Emperor Dowager that, in future, no matter what happens, no increase in the burden of taxation will be sanctioned.

PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

DATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th June.

The Grand Councillors have met on several occasions for the purpose of discussing the date when a Parliament for China will be instituted. It is stated that the date for the granting of constitutional government will be made known in a month's time.

DISMISSED OFFICIALS.

APPEAL FOR REINSTATEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th June.

Several hundred officials in the two Kwang Provinces, who had been dismissed from office, have sent representatives to Peking to present a petition to the Ministry of Justice for their reinstatement.

SALT.

INCREASE IN PRICE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 25th June.

The Board of Revenue has received Imperial authority to increase the price of salt in various provinces.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The Nagoya Guild of Match Manufacturers raised the price of matches by 10 per cent. on the 10th inst., but it has not produced the desired effect of improving the position of the industry. After two days' conference, on the 13th and 14th inst., the guild agreed to suspend operations in the match factories on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of every month and to reduce the working hours from 12 to 10 a day for the purpose of reducing the output.

King's Birthday Honours.

HONGKONG CITIZENS RECOGNISED.

MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.; MR. J. DYER, B.A., F.R.C.S.

According to the text of a telegram which was received at the office of the Colonial Secretary to-day the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, one of the nominated representatives of the Chinese community by the Government on the Legislative Council, and Mr. Dyer Ball, a member of the Civil Service, have been recipients of His Majesty the King's Birthday Honours. We are officially informed that a telegraphic message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Hongkong states that Mr. Wei Yuk has been appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, while Mr. J. Dyer Ball has been made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. The friends of Mr. Wei Yuk and Mr. Dyer Ball will heartily congratulate them on the distinction conferred on them by His Majesty the King.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

SYMPATHETIC DEMONSTRATION IN HONGKONG.

Late, this afternoon the flags on board the British and Foreign men-of-war in harbour, at Government House, and all the foreign consulates were hoisted at half-mast out of respect to the death of Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-president of the United States of America. Half-hour guns were fired by the warships in port.

THE RECENT HONGKONG DIPLOMA CASE.

PLAINTIFF FILES PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. D. Stevenson, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, made an application to the Chief Justice, in the Bankruptcy Court, this morning, for a receiving order in the case of Captain T. A. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Fochang*. Mr. Stevenson, in support of his application, stated that petitioner's debts amounted to \$10,763. He had paid \$500 into Court. The petitioner attributed his financial embarrassment to a legal divorce proceeding against his wife in Scotland, and his inability to recover damages from the co-defendant owing to the imperfect legislation in this Colony. The application was granted.

JAPANESE WOMEN ABROAD.

UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITY IN MANCHURIA.

From reports submitted by the Japanese Consulate abroad the total number of male Japanese in the end of 1907 in all parts of the world exclusive of Japan is estimated at 94,707 and that of females at 37,191, making a total of 131,898. This number, classified according to the leading countries of residence, is as follows:—

	Females	Males & females inclusive
Hawaii	19,500	72,082
Manchuria		
North China	10,028	24,991
Southeast China	3,753	10,057
Vladivostok	1,795	3,665
Canada	1,134	7,698
United States	300	5,593
Australia	218	5,193
Mexico	119	1,087
Siam	63	190
England	33	359
France	17	135
Belgium	14	42
Russia	9	48
South America	9	69
Austria	4	27
Switzerland	3	15
Germany	2	71
Italy		15

These figures, which are taken from a Japanese paper, are evidently incorrect.

—Editor J. C.

As shown above, a large number of Japanese women are in Hawaii, but the majority of these are members of the families of Japanese immigrants. For evidence of the remarkable activity shown by Japanese women of dubious character we must look to the islands of Manchuria, North China, and Vladivostok. The numbers of this class of women in comparison with those having a respectable station in life, as returned in the Consular reports, are given below:

The "Powan" Disaster.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE WRACK.

Much interest was manifested by the river section of the shipping community in the inquiry which was held in the Marine Court last Tuesday morning, touching the wreck of the steamer *Powan*, which took place near Cap-sui-tun, on the 8th inst., with loss of some lives. There was a number of shipping men and mercantile, marine officers present throughout the proceedings.

The Harbour-master (Comdr. Basil Taylor, R.N.) presided. The Assessors were—Lieut. Henry Butterworth, R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*, Captain James Page, R.N., *Thetis*, Captain Edson Stewart Crowe, R.N., *Kingfisher*, and Captain Thomas Alexander Mitchell, R.N., *Pook Sang*.

CAPTAIN BLACK'S STATEMENT.

Soon after the Court convened Captain H. I. Black, of the stranded steamer, was called upon to make his statement. He stated that, on the 8th inst., he was on a voyage from Hongkong to Canton, having left the wharf at 9 p.m. Soon after he had got clear of the shipping the engine room put full speed ahead. Before the ship was travelling at half speed. The weather was cloudy, but he could see over a mile distance. Fifteen minutes after getting clear of the shipping he left the bridge to consult the chart. He returned to the bridge as soon as possible. A little later it started to rain. This was when the vessel was off Chung Hui. On nearing Cap-sui-tun it was difficult to see land. He consulted the pilot, in whom he had every confidence, regarding the course and he was told that the *Powan* was being approached. No land could be seen, but a few minutes later the sighted black objects on his port bow. The moon showed them through the rain. At first he thought they were fishing junks, but on closer inspection he discovered that he was wrong. Realising his position he ported his helm, expecting to clear the rocks. The pilot was very excited. The vessel had only turned two and a half points when there was a grinding noise. Witness thought he could have cleared the rocks, and sent the ship ahead, at the same time giving orders to sound the bell. The engine stopped while the well was actually being sounded. The chief officer, who was sent to that work, reported there was a half foot of water in the fore hold, and the chief engineer notified him also that the vessel was making water rapidly. He then decided to beach the ship, and sent her full speed for the land on his starboard side. It was a difficult matter, he said, to manoeuvre the ship under such conditions as she would not cant under the helm alone. In order to get this he sent her full astern. Then he passed the word to the chief engineer to get the boats ready. A little later the plates began to buckle for and aft. He was told that it was not possible to hoist the boats out. The Court—Did you have any boat drill?

Witness—Yes, once a week. What I want to get at is whether the davits were in proper working order?—Yes. By this time there was a panic?—Yes. How many passengers had you aboard?—177. All Chinese?—Yes. Any European passengers?—No. All this time the ship was sinking?—Yes. Did she have a list?—Yes, a little to starboard.

Proceeding, the witness stated that he gave orders for the safety of the passengers, as the ship was settling down gradually. By this time the rain had ceased and the light was clearer. He signalled for help and the steam launch *Kam Shan*, and some fishing boats in the vicinity came to their assistance while two other river steamers sent off their boats to his assistance, rescuing many passengers.

The Court—Were any of your boats out?—No. So none of your boats were out, except one gig which fell overboard?—Yes. By Lieut. Butterworth—What time elapsed after passing the Fairway Buoy to the time of grounding?

Witness—23 minutes. What do you estimate your full speed?—Ten and a half knots. At the time you struck you could not see. Do you not think that you ought to have minimised your speed?—I saw land, looking round.

According to regulations at sea do you know that heavy rain is a reason to slow down?—Yes. How much did you allow for the ebb tide that was running?—Half a knot coming across. Are you in the habit of slowing down when you see land?—No. How many minutes did you see land before you struck?—About three minutes.

By Captain Crowe—When you struck you starboarded and ported?—Yes. This concluded the Captain's evidence, and the second officer was called.

SECOND OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

Mr. Evans, second officer of the *Powan*, said he was on the bridge at the time the ship left her wharf. That would be about nine o'clock. The Court—Was it raining at the time? Witness—Just a little. Otherwise what sort of weather was it. Pretty fair light?—Pretty fair. After leaving Fairway Buoy what occurred?—The wind came up from the west. Was there much wind?—Yes. Rain, ahead of the wind.

Could you see any land after passing Fairway Buoy?—Could you see Chung Hui?—No. Why couldn't you see Chung Hui?—On account of the rain. After passing Chung Hui what happened?—We altered our course for two junks. Which side did the junks pass you?—Starboard. And you returned to your course, N.W. by W.?

Yes. Then you sighted Lantau on your port bow?—Yes. And was there anything on the starboard bow?—Nothing. How far were you away when you sighted Lantau?—Close to the shore. Did you hear Captain Black sing out to the pilot and ask him if the land on his starboard bow was Mawan Island?—No.

You couldn't tell me what the pilot did say, or what the Captain said?—No. After your helm was set hard astern how long was it after the struck?—Half a minute. Was it a heavy shock, or just grinding over the rocks?—A grinding noise. What happened then? What did you do?—I did all I could on the bridge.

Were the engines kept going?—Yes. They were not stopped?—Not until the last minutes to my knowledge. And the helm still kept hard astern?—I can't say. No. What I want to know is: Was the helm kept hard astern after the ship struck?—I left the bridge soon after the ship struck. I went to take off the hatches to see if she was making water?—Yes. Hardly?—Yes. And what you do then?—I returned to the bridge. When I got there I found two Chinese were on the bridge.

Was it still raining?—Yes, heavily. Could you see any land?—Only the foreshore. Could you see Mawan?—Not clearly. What did you do after telling the master that the ship was making water?—I remained on the bridge. Did you do anything to help the crew lower the boats?—I did. Could you?—No. Why couldn't you lower the boats?—There was no time. No other reason?—No. You and three or four Chinese went to the bridge when the Captain hailed you?—Yes. By that time the ship's stern was down?—Yes.

STORY FROM THE ENGINE ROOM.

The chief engineer—Mr. Rodriguez, of the *Powan*. He said that soon after the ship left the wharf he went to the engine-room, and remained there for about twenty minutes. The Court—That was after the engines were put full speed?

Witness—Yes. Where did you go then—on deck?—To my room. Was it raining then?—Yes. You were on the starboard side?—Yes. Was it raining hard?—Yes. Could you see any land?—No. The night was too dark.

When you left the engine-room were the engines working?—Yes. Going full speed ahead or astern?—Full speed. Did you keep a register of the engine-room?—Yes; but it was lost. How long were the engines going full speed?—For about three-quarters of an hour.

Continuing, the witness stated that he was standing on the deck when he felt the ship bump, and quickly he made for the engine-room. The engine-room was full of water when he arrived. He heard the telegraph ring, but could not make out the signal. The room became rapidly filled and witness was forced to leave, leaving the engines going.

The Court—Why did you leave the engine-room when the engines were still going?—I couldn't stop them. How long were you in the engine-room after the ship struck?—About five or six minutes.

THE MATE AND THE BOATS.

Mr. A. H. Brown, mate of the *Powan*, stated that soon after the vessel cleared Fairway Buoy he went round collecting tickets. The Court—Does not the pursuer do that? Witness—Yes, with the officer on duty. He had just finished collecting the tickets, witness went on, and was returning to the deck when he heard the ship strike. He went at once to sound the bell and found three feet of water there. He then went to try to get the boats out, but had not enough men to do so.

The Court—Then you went to the assistance of the passengers? Witness—Yes. When the ship went aground, there was much disturbance among the passengers?—No, not very much. Did you see any of the passengers in the water?—Yes.

Have you any idea how they got there?—Jumped into the water themselves. Where were you when the stern sank?—On the hurricane deck. When the ship sank was the launch still there?—No, she backed out. Did you see anyone left?—No. I think they all left by the launch. I saw a woman who had been washed up to the skylight, and pulled her out.

What became of you when the ship sank?—I was on a raft. Who picked you up?—A sampan. Where did the sampan take you?—To the *San Ching*.

By Lieut. Butterworth—Are you told off to any particular station in case the ship is in danger?—Yes. By Captain Mitchell—The davits of the boats were all right. There was nothing the matter with them. Court adjourned for tiffin.

PILOT'S NARRATIVE.

There were many more interested spectators in the court-room when the proceedings were resumed after tiffin. The next witness was a Malay—the No. 1 pilot of the *Powan*. He was on the bridge the whole time, he said. After leaving Fairway Buoy he set his course N.W. by W. & W.

The Court—What? Captain Black—That is by the wheel-house compass. The witness went on to say that from the wheel-house he could see nothing outside. The same course was kept up to Mawan, except in two instances when they had to shift for fishing junks. Then he altered his course to N. W. by W. & W. That would be three or four minutes later. The night was dark, but the rain only fell after they had passed a junk.

The Court—You are sure the rain did not fall before?

Witness—No. Proceeding, the witness said that the night being so dark he could not see a thing. The Court—Before we go on any further, did not the Captain ask you if you saw anything on your port bow?—Yes. He asked me if that was Mawan.

What did you say?—I said, "I think so, Captain." Did you see it yourself?—No. Then why did you say you thought it was Mawan?—I thought it was.

Where did the Captain point when he asked you if that was Mawan?—Port side. What made you think it was Mawan?—I said, "I think so." I did not see it myself. Still, I cannot understand how you thought it was Mawan when it was on the wrong side?—I thought Mawan was there.

The chart was produced and witness pointed out the place where the *Powan* was at that time when he thought Mawan Island was on his port side. He pointed out Cap-sui-tun Island, adding that he believed that was Mawan.

The Court—What made you think that you were at Mawan when you were at Cap-sui? Witness, in an undertone, said something about the tide.

Give me your reasons for coming to that conclusion—Witness said something quite beside the point. The Court—What made you think you were here?—I thought it was Mawan. But why?—No answer.

You must have some reason. Your mind must have gone through some process for you to do that? There must be some reason?—Still no answer. Well, you can't give me any reason?—No reply.

Can't you give any reason at all?—No, sir. You can't say N. W. by W. & W. the usual course?—Yes, I always steer that course. Have you ever found yourself out before when steering that course?—No.

Again the Court pressed the witness for his reason for mistaking Cap-sui-tun for Mawan. His answer was that he thought it was Mawan. He did not see anything on his port side.

Where did you pass the first junk?—Half way between Fairway Buoy and Mawan. The Court—You, as No. 1 pilot, was actually at the wheel?—Yes. Where was the No. 2 pilot at the time?—He was below.

By Captain Page—Was it the practice of the *Powan* to take sharply to the left after passing Chung Hui?—Yes.

Here Captain Black inquired if the witness was asked if he looked at the clock before the steering. The question was asked to the pilot, who replied, "Yes." Witness added that he thought there was one more mile to go after that.

Cross-examined by Captain Black—Why did you say, "I think so" when I asked you if you saw Mawan, when you did not? Witness—I said I think. The Court—He said it resembled Mawan. Captain Black proceeded to remark that when he put that question to the witness, he thought he was near him, and not engaged at the wheel. If he knew he was at the wheel he would have placed so much reliance on him.

The Court—We quite understand that. QUARTERMASTER EXAMINED. Chan Tak, the No. 2 quartermaster, was then called. He stated that he was at the wheel, but left it for a while to fetch the Captain's raincoat. That was about a quarter of an hour before the *Powan* struck. On returning he went on deck—port side.

The Court remarked that the evidence on this point was contradictory. "If," the Court asked, "you were on the port side how was the wind blowing?" "From the South," answered the witness.

WHAT THE LOOK-OUT MAN SAID. Chung Su, the look-out man on the mite deck, on being examined, said that it was raining after the ship passed the Fairway Buoy. He did not see Chung Hui at all. He did not sight anything before the ship struck, not even a junk.

The Court—Do you mean to tell me you did not report passing a junk?—No. The Court—You must have been keeping a pretty bad look-out.

Captain Black—We do not put any reliance on these men. We can see better from the bridge. The Court (in witness)—What were you watching?—Nothing! Were you doing your best?—Yes. You saw nothing?—Yes. All I saw was rain.

The witness was excused. At this stage the inquiry was adjourned until Saturday morning to allow the second engineer—Mr. Robinson—who is at present away in Manila, having obtained a berth on the *Yoon*, to attend.

PURCHASING A JUNK. STORY OF HOW THE BILL WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PAID.

A very strange story explaining the way a junk was alleged to have been purchased was told in the Supreme Court last Tuesday morning. Mr. Justice Gompertz, when Mr. Shi Sam, alias Mañ Chai, a trader, of 94, Connaught Road Central, sought to recover from Chan Tin Ting, alias Chan Kam Ting, 2, Shau-ki-wan Road, the sum of \$207.94 money lent and interest thereon.

Mr. O. D. Thomson, who represented the plaintiff, asked for permission to amend the writ. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor for the defendant, said he did not seriously oppose the application, as he would draw his Lordship's attention to a declaration made by the plaintiff regarding the sale of a junk, which junk was later seized.

The Puisse Judge—This claim is for money lent on the junk? Mr. Thomson—Yes. Mr. Kong Sing stated that the amendment of the writ was not necessary.

In proceeding to outline the particulars of the case, Mr. Thomson observed that the plaintiff in this case was at one time the owner of the *Wing Cheong Sing* junk. On the 14th November last he agreed to sell it to the defendant for \$1,500. An agreement was then made by the interested parties, in that agreement the purchase price of the junk was mentioned as \$5,500, the price arranged being only \$1,500. This was done, the plaintiff would say, at the request of the defendant, who wanted to cheat his master. On the day the agreement was signed defendant paid \$100 on account, plaintiff acknowledging having received \$100 instead of \$500. On various later dates defendant paid certain sums on instalment until, on the 10th January last, there was a balance of \$700 still due.

At the request of the defendant plaintiff signed two promissory notes—one for \$500 and the other a simple acknowledgment of his indebtedness of \$500, the reason being that the stamp on the first promissory note would not cover more than \$500. In due course further payments were made by the defendant until the debt had dwindled down to \$185. On the 8th June the defendant's accountant called on plaintiff and stated that defendant wanted to pay him the balance of the debt, if he would call on him. Plaintiff did not go on that day. On the following day the account was again called on plaintiff. On the 9th June, at eleven o'clock, plaintiff, accompanied by the accountant, went to defendant's premises at 2, Tung Lo Wan. When he arrived there defendant produced two sacks containing coins and placed them on a table. Defendant then asked plaintiff to sign the receipt in full, which was done. Then, it was alleged that defendant took the receipt, picked up the sacks and money from the table, and left the room, telling plaintiff he would be paid when his (defendant's) father returned. Plaintiff waited some time and defendant kept putting him off with various excuses. He waited in the house until the evening when he sent for a friend, who sent for the police, and the parties adjourned to No. 2 Police Station. There they were sent to the Summary Court, and these proceedings were the result.

In cross-examination, plaintiff stated that he did not come down to Hongkong in a junk. The Puisse Judge—Have you the receipt for the money paid? Mr. Kong Sing—No. It is an imaginary receipt. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for \$185 and costs.

PRIVATE CONVENIENCES. DIFFERENCE OF VIEW.

The following letter was laid on the table at the Sanitary Board meeting last Tuesday afternoon: Colonial Secretary's Office, 9th June, 1908.

Sir—With reference to your letter of the 14th ult., and to previous correspondence on the subject of the recent decision of the Sanitary Board to allow water closets in certain buildings in Kowloon, I am directed to acquaint you with the following: The Board, in their view, at the time of the decision, of the introduction of water closets in the Colony and of the adverse medical and other expert opinion to such introduction, His Excellency the Governor, by Ordinance No. 100 of 1907, by the insertion of the words "and the consent of the Governor," in Council, after the words "without the permission of the Board," in the Sanitary Ordinance.

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The Shatin Murder.

CONVICTION QUASHED.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

In the Supreme Court, on the 23rd inst., the Full Court presiding, judgment was delivered in connection with the sensational Shatin murder trial, which occupied the attention of a jury for several days last month. In this case the reader will remember a unanimous verdict of guilty was brought in by the jury against the three prisoners, who were accused of slaying three persons—two men and a boy—on the Kuan Yam mountain, in the New Territory, on the 22nd December, 1906; and it will be remembered that just as the death sentence was about to be passed, Counsel for the prisoners asked for the arrest of judgment on the ground that he had a legal point to raise. The argument (Mr. Slade for the defence, the Attorney-General for the Crown) lasted two days.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said:—It was very strenuously argued by the Attorney-General that the fact of finding the evidence as to where the watch was obtained by confession was not admissible in evidence. I take the law as stated in *Fliz James Stephens' Unusual View*, which is in agreement with all the other books. "One point with relation to confessions is well established. If in consequence of a confession improperly obtained collateral information be procured the information may be used though the confession may not. For instance, if the prisoner points out the place where property is hidden and if it is found there, the fact of the finding and the fact that the prisoner gave directions may be given in evidence though the confession itself is inadmissible. I take the law as stated in *Fliz James Stephens' Unusual View*, which is in agreement with all the other books. "One point with relation to confessions is well established. 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CALAMITOUS FLOODS.

WEST RIVER DISTRICTS UNDER WATER.

WUCHOW, SHIU-HING, TAK-HING SUBMERGED.

SAMSHUI IN DIREFUL DISTRESS.

Another of those tremendous freshets which periodically overwhelm the riverine cities of China, leaving ruin and desolation in their track, and utterly undoing the labours of years, has occurred, the centre of the catastrophe on this occasion being the important trading city of Wuchow, which, with the exception of the walled city, has been practically wiped out of existence, while all the treaty ports along the West River have suffered enormous loss and damage. It is impossible at the present time to form the slightest conception of the death-roll, although it must beyond question comprise hundreds of the West River floating population, and hundreds of residents in Wuchow itself. The West River, from all descriptions, has overspread its banks for miles around, carrying with it a constant stream of wrecked junks, upturned sampans, demolished buildings and all the flotsam and jetsam which are to be found on the banks of a waterway of the commercial consequence of the West River. From an observer who was on the scene of the disaster which has befallen the people of Wuchow, and other villages we have been able to secure a graphic and thrilling description of the terrible occurrences.

seventy to seventy-two feet, which, if we are not mistaken, is a record for previously known floods on the Fu River. The two tins which marked the height to which the last great flood had attained beside Mr. Banker's residence were discovered by two Europeans, one of whom was Mr. Cunningham, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. That is to say, the strength of the water had snapped them off in its course, in order to make room for a new and greater record. In 1907, the flood reached the height, according to the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, of 61.9 feet above zero, the date on that occasion being the 23rd of April, which was the highest point recorded during the previous 67 years. When that is compared with the 70 or 72 feet attained last week, the extraordinary character of the sudden "spate" will be more vividly realised. And when we state that the 61.9 feet tide of 1907 resulted in general distress among the inhabitants for three weeks, the probable effect of the present cataclysm will be the better appreciated.

ENTIRE HOUSES SWEEP AWAY.

By Friday the junction of the two rivers was a heterogeneous mass of wrecked

smaller class of buildings the final dissolution of things. Some managed to drag with them articles of clothing, after foraging for bread and the means of subsistence, in order to guard against the inevitable exposure which attended a lengthy stay on the house-tops, but many only succeeded in escaping with their lives. A few managed to erect improvised shelters from the rains with the aid of rickety bamboo poles and preposterous awnings composed of anything that came to hand. Men, women and children were huddled together in their miserable plight, hoping for the best but doubtless expecting the worst.

SCENE ON THE RIVER.

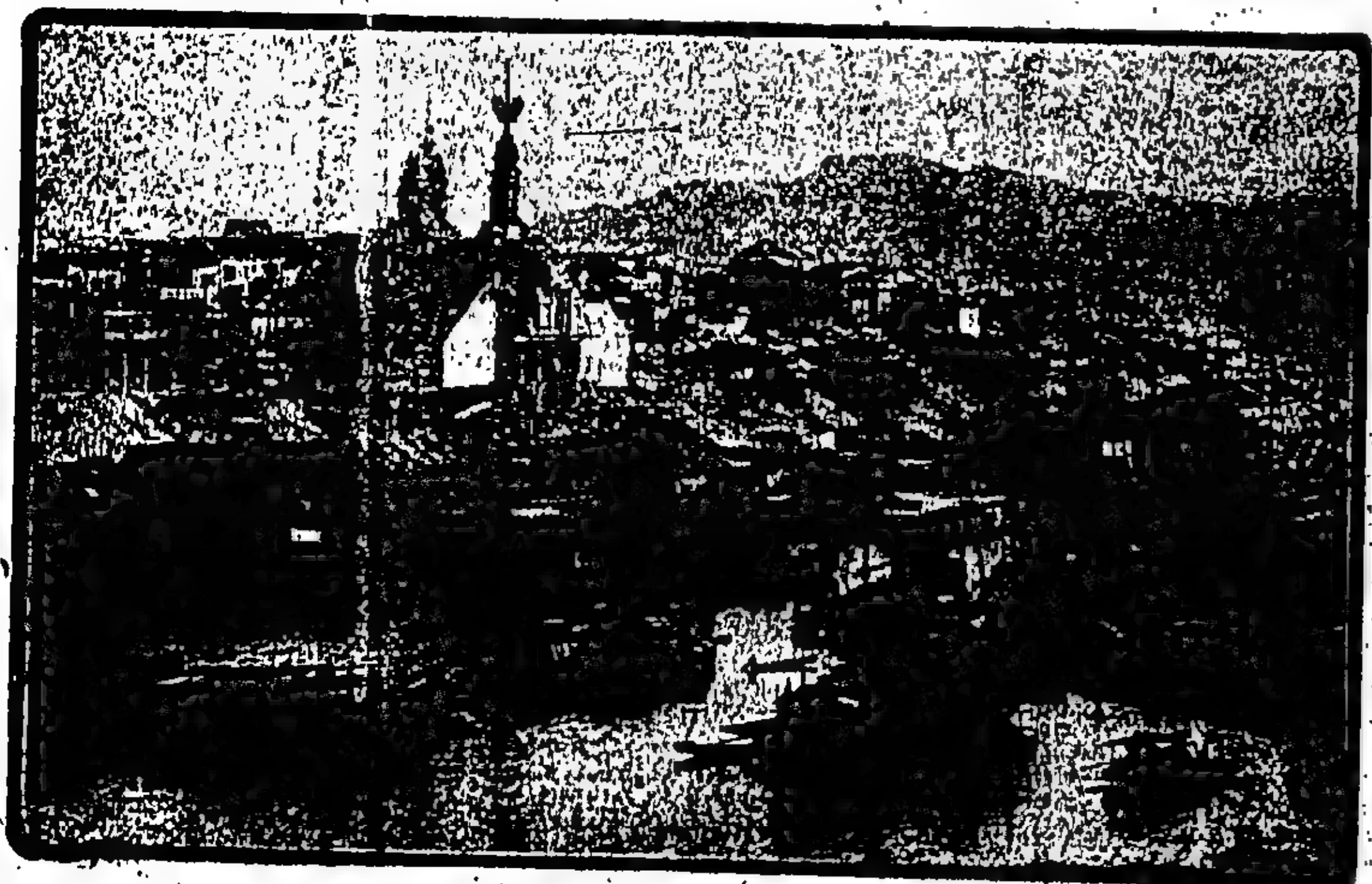
Before them the river was sweeping along on its bosom, numerous hongs, or ples as they are called in Wuchow, and some of these floating pontoons are lying thirty miles away from their erstwhile anchorage. Dead bodies and coffins were being whirled down by the current and it is believed that many cemeteries must have been erased by the violence of the freshet. Some few of the greater floating hongs withstood the strain on account of the extra moorings provided for them, notably those

rest. A boat pushed off from the steamer could without danger of colliding with hidden obstructions reach the parapets of the tall buildings several hundred yards away from the centre of the river. Only the topmost spire of the pagoda remained visible, the rest having vanished under water. On every side the water stretched practically to the horizon, especially along the lower reaches of the river where in many places land was out of sight on either hand. Quite a number of the larger junks has sought refuge in the numerous fish ponds for which Wuchow is famous.

THE SURVIVORS.

What impressed our informant most was the pitiful position of the remaining population who perched on the roofs of those few houses which rose above the timber height reached by the flood and who clung together for mutual support before death, which loomed imminent, released them from their unhappy condition of unmitigated misery and wretchedness. How many of them had food to last them through their privations? Probably not half those had taken themselves to the roofs and there are hundreds packed together, looking as if they

ed by the drought in the very part of the season and which was not expected to yield more than 30 per cent, has been washed away so that nothing remains to reward the labourers for their work. Altogether it is a woe of total destruction, loss and ruin that has to be faced. Neither the amount of the damage wrought by the flood nor the total loss of life can even be hinted at for the present. The loss to property is incalculable; the loss of life will never be accurately known; it can only be guessed at and the roughest guess will be wide of the mark.



WUCHOW.

THE FU RIVER FLOOD.

On the afternoon of Wednesday last, the 17th inst., the witness, to whom we have referred, arrived at Wuchow. The people appeared to be on the verge of distraction, fearful that the rapidly rising river would engulf them. Wuchow, it may be stated, stands at the junction of the Fu or Kuei River and the West River, the former falling directly from Kweilin, the capital of Kwangsi, into the greater waterway at Wuchow, the trade entrepot. It was perfectly obvious to the least observant that the Fu River was in flood, and even on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 17th, evidences were not wanting that the city was in danger of being submerged. The torrent was coming down the Fu-ho, as it is locally termed, at the rate of eight or nine knots an hour, the sea-horses cresting the waves and striking fear into the hearts of those whose lives were spent alongside the river. The force of the water was terrific, and already wreckage of every description was being washed along.

material which was almost as destructive to anything withstanding its direct passage as the furious current itself. Entire Chinese wooden houses were rocking violently, with never a sign of their former inhabitants to be seen. Four together were observed from the deck of a steamer anchored at Wuchow, sweeping their way down to the Canton delta. It is believed that these houses came all the way from Kweilin.

REFUGE ON ROOF TOPS.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of Wuchow, outside the walled city, had long since abandoned themselves to despair. The river rose with such extraordinary rapidity and spread over the adjoining country so completely that almost before they had time to think of escape, the deluge was upon them, overflowing the lower rooms and mounting higher and higher with every minute that passed. The unfortunate people were gathering their household goods together and removing them to the higher storeys until they found themselves finally

of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Butterfield and Swire, and that of the Customs. The greater number of the flower boats have been carried down river and many can be seen between Wuchow and Dosing.

BRITISH CONSULATE SAFE.

Owing to its position on the hill the British Consulate at Wuchow is safe and the Consul has not been obliged to change his quarters. But the Wuchow Club is within the range of the inundation. It is impossible to convey in words the actual extent of the calamity which has overtaken Wuchow, except in the most general terms, and not only Wuchow, but the entire territory right along the river banks as far as Samshui and Sainam.

HEIGHT OF THE FLOOD.

When seen by our informant the waters of the conjoined rivers at Wuchow had risen far above all but the highest building seen in the background of the first illustration which we publish. Where there had been

VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY.

Yuet Shing, one of the ports of call of the Steamboat Company's vessels, was entirely submerged, only the roof of the pawn-shop being visible. Tak Hing was in similar state. At Samshui, where the Commissioner of Customs together with his family were driven out of the Customs station by the invading stream, and had to take refuge in house boats, the railroad had disappeared, all that could be seen being the top of the railway carriages and the smoke-stack of a locomotive. One of the villagers between Samshui and Sainam has been entirely swept away. The catalogue of disaster

sat on the keel of an upturned boat. And the difficulty of rescuing these survivors of the terrible visitation can be well understood when it is borne in mind that few of the numerous small craft of the river remain afloat. At Samshui a few of the larger vessels may remain, having managed to evade the vortex of the stream. One great native passenger boat was seen sailing round and behind the European houses.

AT SAMSHUI.

At Samshui, again, the inhabitants are trying to raise embankments by driving immense piles into the ground and bolstering them up with bags of sand along the banks.

THE SITUATION.

How the authorities are to cope with the distressing position, which has come upon the people like a bolt from the blue, remains to be seen, but that they will require outside assistance to relieve the starving multitude is absolutely a foregone conclusion. Wuchow is credited with a population of 70,000, but we are still in the dark as to how many of that number resided beyond the limits of the walled city. It is certain, however, that a great proportion will find themselves in the position of suppliants for the wherewithal to chase away the pangs of hunger. In 1902, when there was a great



View of Wuchow River.

and destruction could be interminably continued, but it is needless to enlarge on the amazing character of the freshet which has exterminated numerous villages, wrought inestimable injury to Wuchow, which was slowly recovering from the devastating effects of the fire which occurred a year ago, blocked all traffic on the railway for an unknown period, swallowed up the means of communication, including the telegraphic stations and the wires along the route, brought stark ruin to innumerable homes and swept hundreds of coolies to their death.

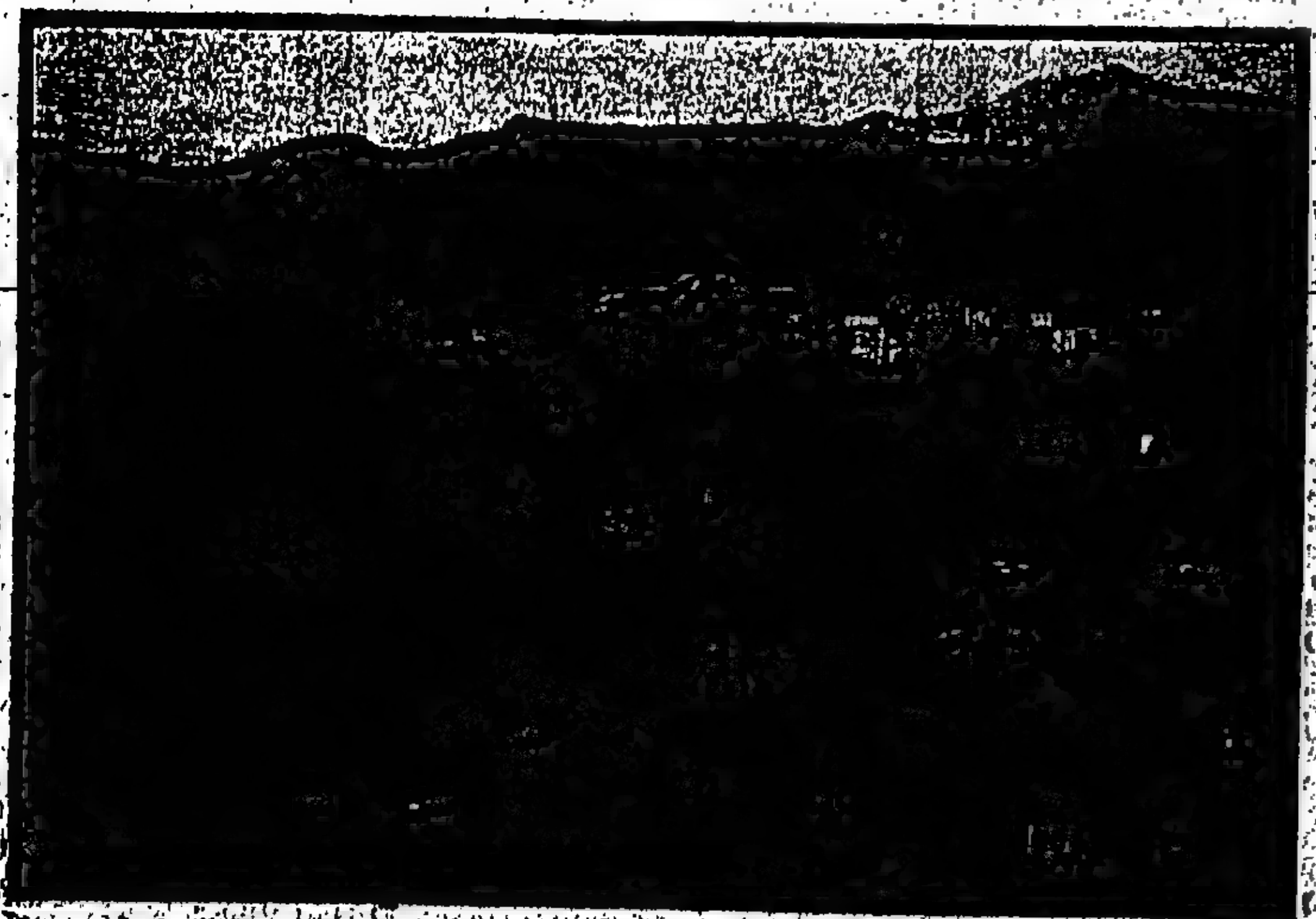
As steamers pass along they are warned by the beating of gongs to slow down, in order that the wash from the propellers may not undo the efforts of the labourers. Bamboo groves are submerged to such a depth that passenger steamers can sail through them without fear of grounding.

As already stated there is no means of communication whatever. Officials are depending on passing steamers for news of what is being done to meet the situation and alleviate the distress which already exists.

RICE CROP DESTROYED.

The rice crop which was partially destroyed

flood at Wuchow, with the resultant famine, the Government of Hongkong rose to the occasion and sent a Commission, composed of Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. Clement, to distribute the funds which had been raised in this Colony for the benefit of the people in Kwangsi. Then it was that Captain Dixon, who was at that time superintendent for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the Joint Steamboat Companies, nailed a tin plate on one of the tallest trees at Wuchow to mark the height which the flood had reached. The freshet which occurred last week, however, exceeded even



VIEW OF WUCHOW AND THE FU HO RIVER.

A RECORD FRESHET.

In a single night the river had risen forty feet and on Friday it reached a height of

compelled to relinquish their lives and clinging strings of sampans and junks, and climb upon the roofs in order to escape what must have been for many who lived in the lower parts a veritable sea of death.

that mark, which is evidence of the height to which it reached.

One of the questions which will be asked by those who have the recent Hankow calamity in mind is—Did the authorities at Wuchow receive any information indicating that a freshet had formed in the Fu River? The answer, we understand, is that a communication was sent from Kweilin to Wuchow, but it arrived so late that the inundation was upon the people before they had time to make adequate preparations for their safety. When it is remembered that the river rose 40 feet in a single night there seems reason to believe that the answer may be accepted as correct, however lamentable the fact may be.

At all events it behoves the Government, the leading members of the European and Chinese communities and the local commercial institutions to consider what steps shall be taken to relieve these homeless, ruined people at Wuchow, for however urgent our own needs may be at the moment, and none knows better than we do the deplorable financial condition of the Colony, we ought still to be able to spare something for the suffering survivors who have lost their all in the cataclysm at Wuchow.

that in a general way, from the sea to Wuchow, all is fair sailing, though it is a different tale from this to Nanking, on the Kweilin River to the capital; for this tributary of the main river, locally known as the Fu-ho, and elliptically as the Kuei-chiang is in fact a mountain torrent. Its current is, as a rule, slow; but in the early summer, before the main river has risen high, its waters come down with a tremendous rush and a roar that reminds one of the sound of Niagara. Later on it becomes dammed up by the water of the main stream, and the strength of its floods does not reach its mouth.

WHIRLPOOL AT WUCHOW. WHOLE VILLAGES SWEEP AWAY.

Wuchow, 18th June.

The yearly freshets are running, but with unusual violence. Hardly had the telegraphic warning arrived from Kweilin, when the water rose 40 feet in a few hours and inundated the whole town. The loss of property is very great in Wuchow, but must be even greater higher up the river, as wrecks of hundreds of boats are drifting, parts of houses, furniture and even coffins are seen in the furious current. Happily not many dead bodies are seen; but they are, of course, not much noticed amongst the more conspicuous objects. Salvage operations are rendered extremely difficult in the

and, the latter number is far too low. Rumours are about that whole villages up the river, in the narrow parts, have been swept away. And this sad news is too well confirmed by the enormous amount of wreckage still passing.

APPEAL FOR HELP. CANTON SUCCOURING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th June.

The heavy and continuous rain of the last few days, which has caused inundation and also done damage here as already reported, has been responsible for a great deal of serious damage by flood in the higher districts of Ching Yuen and Samshui and the surrounding districts. Yesterday the gentry of the Ching Yuen district hurriedly arrived here and called at the Cheong Rice Distribution Bureau. The gentry reported that, owing to the heavy and continuous downpour for almost the whole of last week, the river has risen to such an extent that on the 18th and 19th instant the water overflowed the sea dykes, which were consequently greatly damaged, many parts being washed away and otherwise collapsed. The cities are inundated to a height of seven or eight feet and the houses have suffered considerably, especially those in the lower grounds where they are now lying in the water and are literally engulfed.

TAISU-MARU DAMAGES.

The Taisu Maru, owners of the Taisu Maru, have presented the account of the damages to the Customs of China in connection with the detention of the vessel. The total amount claimed is ¥2,600, consisting of ¥50,000 for detention and loss from the suspension of the voyage, ¥28,000 for telegraph and sundry charges, and money paid as compensation to the crew and to the family of the captain, who, as stated in our columns, died soon after the vessel's release; ¥91,000 for the damage to the cargo; ¥1,000 for the landing of cargo for inspection and godown rent, and ¥45,000 for the repair of the steamer and expenses for demurrage while in dock.—*Japan Chronicle.*

VOLUNTEER TROOP CAMP. THE ANNUAL OUTING.

The report, by Lieut. C. H. Ross, Commanding the Hongkong Volunteer Troop, dated 7th January last, on the camp in the New Territories, which was held from the 21st to 26th December last, is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. Lieut. Ross writes:—

The Camp was pitched on the same site as that selected in 1906, viz. on the southern slope of the hills at the north end of the Fanling valley, close to the village of Ho Sheng Heung and about one mile distant from Cheung Shui. The site is an excellent one for a small camp, the ground being level and of a dry sandy composition; with a good stream of water alongside flowing direct from the hill top.

WEATHER.

The weather was good, some rain fell on the 24th and 25th December, but did not interfere with our work.

TENTS.

Ten small tents and two E. P. tents were drawn from the Ordnance Store Department. The E. P. tents were joined together and used as a mess tent. An ample supply of tent-poles was provided this year, and though we had some strong wind none of the tents were blown down.

STABLING.

A temporary makeshift stable was erected for our ponies, it was an improvement on that put up last year.

TRANSPORT OF PONIES ACROSS HARBOUR.

The Army Service Corps being unable to provide a lighter on the 21st December, we transported our ponies to Kowloon by junk. On the return journey an Army Service Corps lighter was provided, which again drew attention to the form of gangway which is provided for the purpose of connecting the lighter with the shore. Last year we were given simple planking about 2½ feet wide, which worked well except that by reason of its narrow width, the ponies were apt to slip a leg over its side;—this year high canvas sides have been added to the planks, and though possibly the arrangement may be excellent for small animals, it certainly does not commend itself to the Chinese pony. We had great difficulty in getting our ponies to face it, and though they were after a 20-mile ride. One pony despite our efforts refused to enter, and as the tide was falling had to be left behind and brought across later in a junk.

I would recommend a plank gangway about 5 to 6 feet in width, with raised edges say about 6 inches in height.

ATTENDANCE IN CAMP.

Owing to absence from the Colony, sickness, and other causes, the attendance of members was less than last year.

Our present available strength in the Colony is 24. Of this number, 4 are married men who apparently cannot leave their families at Christmas time; 3 were sick, and 4 were unable to obtain leave of absence from their work. All remaining members attended Camp.

WORK PERFORMED.

The march out to Camp (16 miles) was performed with two halts of about one hour each in 7 hours; the return journey with only one halt taking just 6 hours.

I attach a map (which please return) showing the route ridden or walked over by members during our Camp.

I would draw attention to one expedition, which I think was a very good one, and by which sections came under a N.C.O. working from opposite directions, i.e. from the Camp to Shek Tsang and over the mountain along the frontier to the Samchun River, and back to Camp via Tai-Lin (Kong Tsai) Block House. The path over the mountain by the frontier is very steep, some 1,500 feet in height, the road being paved and in many places "stepped." The ride, about 24 miles, took 5½ hours in the case of the section working from the north, and 4½ hours for the section approaching the pass from the southward.

I think the members who have attended both the 1906 and 1907 camps, have now a very good knowledge of the frontier country of the Territories. The ponies stood the work well, and beyond a few falls of bridges and paddy bunds, we had no accidents. I have to report one case of sore back, and two ponies girthed, these were treated with the simple remedy of salt and water and were able to carry their owners back to Hongkong without further harm.

A further was in attendance, but his services were not required. Last year many of our ponies required shoeing or attendance of some kind; this year we covered more ground and theoretically more shoeing work should have been required. I can only attribute the satisfactory state of affairs to the better weather we enjoyed this year, and consequent drier state of the ground with less action on the ponies' shoes.

SADDLERY.

I much regret to report that the leather of most of the bridles and headstalls at present in use has perished.

Practically every bridle had to be repaired while in Camp, and though some of the breaks were no doubt due to careless handling on the part of the members, I think there is no doubt that the condition of these articles is not good. I would recommend that no new sets be ordered from India without delay.

I would also ask that a supply of stout straps for fastening blankets and overcoats to saddles be ordered at the same time; these last named articles we have hitherto procured ourselves locally, but they are not a success.

FIELD FIRING.

On Christmas morning the Troop was divided into two sections and field firing was carried out at small figure targets. The shooting was very fair.

SENTRY WORK.

Sentries were placed over the Camp from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Every man present in Camp took part in the sentry work, during the five days we were out.

INTERESTING GLIMPSSES OF TRADE PROSPECTS.

CONDITIONS AT NORTHERN TARIFF PORTS.

The first volume of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs on the trade of China during 1907 has just been received and proves as usual an exceedingly interesting document. The reports are only concerned with the northern ports, Antung to Kianchow, but several of these are of importance from the point of view of the Shipping trade of Hongkong. Antung, for example, was opened to trade by Article XXII of the Commercial Treaty between the United States and China signed at Shanghai on the 8th October, 1903. The Customs House was established on the 14th March, 1907. Although this helped to put the Chinese merchant on a more equitable footing vis-à-vis his Japanese competitor, who had been enjoying immunity from duties during the pre-war years, the war's trade first showed for him an uphill fight against early drought, low water, disturbance in the timber industry, and their attendant ills; but, later, saying rains brought those full granaries which, combined with a bumper crop of cocoons, meant huge profits for the counting-room. Still, the wood merchants had a most unsatisfactory year.

During four months of the year the river is lightly sealed. What has come under the cognizance of this office during the remaining eight months of 1907 may be so readily gleaned from the accompanying tables that attention will be devoted to setting forth an initial exposition of some of the most prominent commercial features of the port's life. The busiest weeks follow the river's opening—usually between the 20th and 30th of March—when new stocks of imports arrive and the accumulated beans and beancake, together with the belated autumn wild silk cocoons, hurry out. Again, in the autumn, before the ice sets in late in November, the anchorage is often held six, and sometimes seven or eight, small steamers, attracted by the excellent freights to be secured from the cocoon crop. During the high water of July and August little but timber moves. Of imports, this place may never be compared upon, writes the acting Commissioner, to absorb radically fluctuating amounts from year to year, as its hinterland is rigidly delimited by natural barriers and has no great centres where unusual prosperity or depression can violently disturb the market. With imports Antung serves the one independent sub-periphery and six magisterial districts, and draws its strength from the feeding lines of land and water transportation. Among the Native Customs figures for imports—practically all from Chefoo—may be mentioned: 14,145 cases of kerosene oil, 23,255 pieces of native cotton cloth, and 30,778 pieces of foreign sheetings and drills.

In exports Antung may have a much more varied future, since to her present staples of beans, silk, and timber may be added a considerable quantity of mineral products; if the mountains give forth the gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal which prospectors have asserted to be stored there, and since her base of influence may be greatly widened by the installation of such additional railway lines as are mooted to Kirin and the Sungari, or to Liaoyang, or some point to the south of it on the Dairen-Moukden line.

Of Dairen the Commissioner makes some very pertinent observations. He says it will fall short of expectations. During the late war millions of money were spent by the two belligerents in Manchuria, and many jumped to the conclusion that she was the richer by so much; but this is far from the truth. The millions of dollars and roubles that the belligerent powers expended in great part lost at once and for ever to the economic world of Manchuria. The money was mostly paid to provision dealers, carters, and coolies, very few of whom were natives of Manchuria. When they had earned enough, after exchanging the money into silver or silver coins, they carried it away to their homes in Shantung and Chihli. Japan alone spent during the war 190 million yen in Manchuria, and had 60 million yen of war notes in circulation. How much was spent by Russia cannot be known, but it was probably even more than that of Japan.

But these huge sums did not remain in Manchuria. The presence of a population, however large, can never advance the economic or social growth of a country, although the unsettled conditions may account for and necessitate its presence. Manchuria must be considered a convalescent, and careful nursing will be wanted before she can again exert her full strength. Any attempt to force the market before that time has come will only end in disaster. Other causes that helped to damage the local market were: (1) The unusually heavy storm which, early in August, swept away several bridges between Dairen and Tashikhan and interrupted railway communication for some weeks. (2) The prohibition to import Manchurian grain into the leased Territory, which, although withdrawn early in November, was a great blow to the export trade of the port. (3) The lack of banking facilities. As there is no bank doing business on the credit system usual in other Chinese ports, and the leased Territory is a gold standard country, Chinese merchants on arriving here, whether from the North or the South, are at a loss to enter into business relations on any large scale. (4) The unusually low rate of exchange which prevailed towards the close of the year.

Of Kianchow it is recorded that the import trade received a set-back through the depreciation in value of the new to cash place, coined by the Taishan Mint since 1905, and now the principal medium of trade in the province. Owing to the want of subsidiary coinage the old cash pieces, having become very scarce—prices naturally became enhanced, and in consequence, the new coin soon met with disfavour. Some districts, notably Wushien, refused it altogether, while the others accepted it *faute de mieux*, but kept on reckoning, as in Wushien, according to the old cash. At first, the supply being insufficient, they were issued at a premium, in consequence a large influx of similar coins set in from the South, where there was a superabundance, especially over the land frontier from the neighbouring province of Anhwei, and continued for a considerable time. The fruitless attempt of the authorities to stop it by prohibition and seizure only tended to aggravate the situation and to discredit the new coin, which had meanwhile become intermixed with southern coins to the extent of about 90 per cent in the eyes of the people. When first issued, the dollar exchanged for from 80 to 90 cash pieces. During 1906 and early July 1907 the exchange fluctuated between 100 and 120, keeping well above and well below the nominal value of 100, and in sympathy with the fluctuations of silver. From July 1907, when the

tailed at 108 in Tientsin, a gradual downward movement commenced. In September exchange stood at 115, and, during October, a sudden change, caused by a mistaken attempt to steady exchange officially, brought it down to 125. During November and December the value fluctuated between 125 and 131, and on the 31st December it stood at 125. During all this time the exchange island, notably at Tientsin, stood from 3 to 6 per cent lower than at Tientsin, which further enhanced the prices of imports. The principal objection to the new to cash piece is the absence of subsidiary coins. The people, having from time immemorial been accustomed to reckon with single cash, the want of fractional coins is severely felt. If 1, 2, and 3 cash pieces had been coined at the same time, prices would not have risen; fluctuations would have kept in moderate bounds, and there would have been no cause of dissatisfaction. At present there is little hope of improvement unless and until small coins are provided. An Imperial Edict directing the immediate coining of single cash in all the provinces, and an excellent memorial from His Excellency the Governor of Shantung on coining generally, have just appeared; so that there is some hope of early improvement in this direction. The reports by the Commissioners at the South China ports will be awaited with interest.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Concluding his annual report, dated the 31st April last, the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, remarks:—

The Corps took part in the King's birthday parade with the remainder of the Garrison on November 9th, 1907.

The Corps paraded with the remainder of the Garrison, and lined the streets on 20th April, 1907, on the occasion of the departure of Sir Matthew Nathan from the Colony, and again on 23rd July, 1907, on arrival in the Colony of Sir Frederick St. John. On each occasion the Troop furnished an escort.

The Cadet Company has increased in numbers since the beginning of the present year; there are now 22 members.

A bugle band is being started, and a miniature rifle range close to the Victoria School will shortly be opened.

The new headquarters have been equipped with a complete gymnastic apparatus purchased out of private funds; classes were held during the winter months and were well attended.

The winter clothing, provided to my last report has now been provided.

Alterations in the establishment of the Corps, providing for the formation of an Infantry Company, have been approved and will come into force early in 1908.

The purchase of a submachine gun has been postponed pending the recommendation of the Colonial Defence Committee regarding a similar but cheaper apparatus.

INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Corps was carried out on 21st March, 1908, by His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Commanding the Troop, South China, who expressed his satisfaction with the soldierly appearance of the Corps and the smart way in which the various drill movements were carried out.

SERVICES.

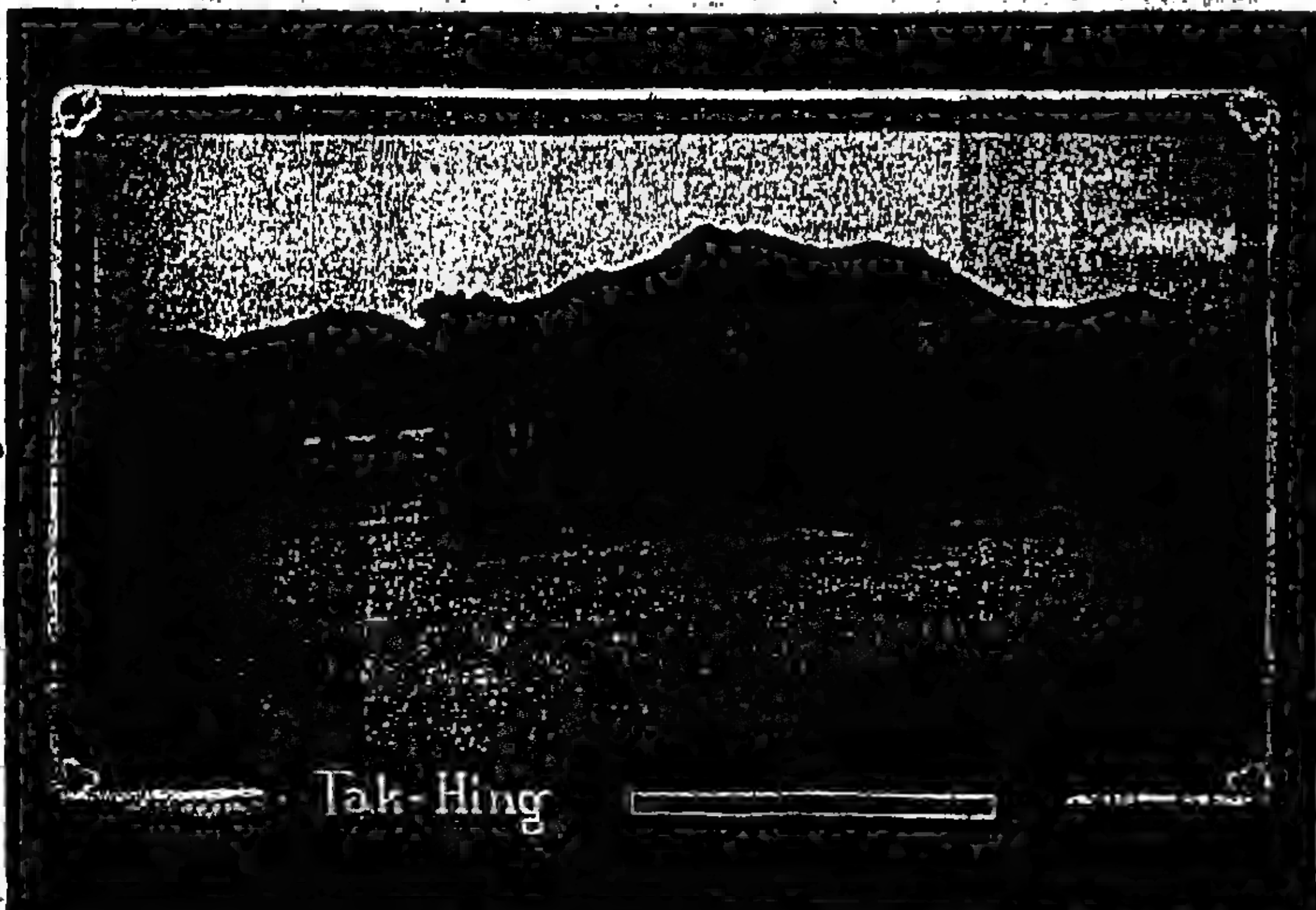
I am indebted to Major Pritchard for the efficient state in which he left the Corps on his resignation on 21st April, 1907, and am glad to be able to report that this standard of efficiency has been maintained, thanks to the willing cooperation of all members of the Corps and to the help I have received from my Staff Officers: Corps Sergeant-Major W. H. H. H. and Staff Sergeant-Major W. H. H. H. will continue to perform their duties to my entire satisfaction.

WARSHIPS AND PRIVATE SHIPBUILDING YARDS.

ADVICE BY JAPANESE JOURNAL.

We have more than once urged the Government, writes the *Jiji Shimpō*, to place orders with private Japanese firms for the building of warships. Since the late war some of the shipbuilders have greatly enlarged their works and are now in a position to undertake the construction of certain classes of warships. Now that there is talk of transferring some of the Government undertakings into private hands as a means of relieving the existing economic distress, a renewed discussion of this proposition seems opportune. The development of the shipbuilding industry owes much to the encouragement given by the Government, and the extension of the shipping trade during the last few years has also resulted in the rapid growth of shipbuilding in Japan. The total tonnage of ships built during last year, for instance, reached the unprecedented figure of 735,000, of which something like 75 per cent was from the Mitsui Bishi and the Kawasaki Yards, where quite a number of ships are either now building or to be built. It is evident, however, that the dulness of the carrying trade since last autumn, coupled with the prevailing inactivity of economic circles, has adversely affected the shipbuilding industry also, and new orders have now been almost entirely stopped. The shipbuilders are therefore much exercised as to the future, when the orders now in hand have been finished. In an industry of this kind, for the conduct of which a large amount of capital is required, as well as the necessary skill and manual experience, are necessary, and which, in the event of a national emergency will be called upon to render great services to the country, it would be to the interests of the nation, and the conductors of the industry that the Government should help them in case of necessity by giving to them a proportion of the national order.

The construction of men-of-war by private companies is a method adopted in England, Germany, and other countries, continues the *Jiji Shimpō*. In England, for instance, only two warships have been launched at naval arsenals last year; no fewer than 18 warships, large and small, aggregating 80,000 tons, were launched from private yards. A similar state of affairs is observable in respect to Germany, France, and the United States. The general policy followed by the Governments of these countries in the matter of the construction of warships will be clear from what is done by them. The circumstances, however, are somewhat different in the case of Japan. The construction of some torpedo-boats at the Kawasaki Dockyards during the late war was perhaps the first instance of the Japanese Government giving an order to a private house for warships. Then orders were issued to several builders for the construction of dispatch-boats and a dozen or so destroyers. The Naval Estimates for the current fiscal year provide for an outlay of 67½ million yen spread over the succeeding eight years for the building of 20 warships of various classes and for the repair of the existing vessels. It is, therefore, a matter of course that the Government should give to private companies an order to assist them financially and at the same time to furnish them with an experience in the building of warships.—*Japan Chronicle.*



Tak-Hing

In connection with the damage which may have been done to the track of the Canton-Hankow railway, we read in the report of the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Samshui for 1907 that: "The flood in the spring did considerable damage to the Canton-Hankow railway line. This has been repaired since and the line improved. On account of the poor quality of ties it has been necessary to replace 35,000 sleepers and to widen the embankments and raise the track." If that is what had to be done in the case of a paltry inundation what is likely to be the expense which will necessarily have to be incurred after a flood of the description given above?

In an account of a trip from Hongkong to Wuchow a writer, whose article was copied by the Commissioner of Customs at Wuchow, and published in his Decennial Report in 1901, it was stated

arrow streets where the water is running like a millrace and forming whirlpools at every street corner. All the large restaurants and shops in the Fu-River broke loose last night, collided with each other and nothing is known of their fate as they disappeared round a bend of the river in a few minutes.

The *Lin Tan* and *Chen On* are in port but unable to get their cargo discharged as no cargo boats are procurable; all have gone far away amongst the river fields for shelter. The water at present is 20 feet above low-water mark. It is still rising.

The river has now ceased to rise, but as there are frequent heavy squalls it maintains the same level. Food has risen 30% in price and is difficult to procure even at that rate. The well-to-do have laid in a goodly stock, as it is expected the river will be at this abnormal height for a fortnight or more. Casualties are variously estimated, at from 30 to 200 of the Wuchow community. But if death from exposure amongst the aged and infirm, on top of the houses in the torrential rain, is to be reck-

oned, a number of houses close to the river bank in that district have collapsed. There are now hundreds of unfortunate in the direst distress urgently awaiting relief.

The committee of the Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau, on receiving the information, at once convened a meeting yesterday afternoon, and the members of the different charitable institutions were invited to attend for the purpose of devising means to assist the sufferers by the calamity. The Shan Hou Chi was at once communicated with, and at the request of the people two Government launches were placed at their disposal by the Shan Hou Chi officials. At 7 o'clock this morning the two launches left here to proceed, one to the West River and the other to the East River with a quantity of rice and gunny bags on board to the relief of the unfortunate.

FATSHAN-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.

The Fat-shan-Samshui railway has also been flooded, and the running of the train has been suspended. Up to this morning the train on this line has not resumed running.

PROPERTY SALE.

CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES CHANGE HANDS.

Mr. G. P. Lamert, auctioneer, put up for sale, by public auction, in the forenoon, last Saturday, a lot of eleven three-storyed Chinese dwelling-houses, with shops on the ground floor. The houses are known as Nos. 2 to 10 (even numbers) and No. 13a, New Street; they are situated within the city limits and built on L.L. 1134 and 1135 which contain 869 and 871 square feet, respectively. The Crown rents attached to them are \$16 and \$170 per annum. The property was put up for sale by order of the mortgagee. There was a fair attendance of those interested in the property market at the auction. The two lots were sold together and jointly elicited a first bid of \$33,000. Then there arose a shuttlecock and battle-dore game between two rival bidders, who, by successive offers of \$1,000 each, pushed the price up to \$39,000. At this stage there was a short rally and the next bid, bought forth by the persuasive auctioneer, was one of \$40,000, which was a challenge to the would-be purchaser's opponent to go one better when \$40,000 was announced by Mr. Lamert. The competition was sustained for quite a little while, and Mr. Lamert succeeded in obtaining \$45,000, at which price the contestants hoisted before the bidding was resumed. Eventually \$47,000 was called out by Mr. Li Sing Ku and his opponent retiring, the fall of the hammer announced that gentlemen as the purchaser.

At that price the property realised \$40 per square foot including buildings erected thereon.

CAUSEWAY BAY SHELTER.

DEEPENING THE RYFUCK.

It would seem from a notification appearing in the *Gazette* that the much needed improvement of Causeway Bay is about to be carried out. The Director of Public Works is inviting tenders for excavating, removing and depositing at sea, the sand, stones, and other substances forming the higher portion of the foreshore at Causeway Bay.

SHIP CAPTAIN SUEDE.

WHO IS LIABLE?

The master of the steamship *Progress*—Captain Thomas Schjervig—was sued in the Supreme Court, last Monday, by Wan Wong, an engineer, of 127 and 129, Second Street, West Point, who sought to recover the sum of \$226, money due for work done and material supplied.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master was for the defence.

Plaintiff called, stated that he was a contractor. In January of this year he had an office on the Praya Central. Some time that month a man called at his office and asked him to go aboard the *Progress* for the captain. Plaintiff went aboard about the 17th.

Mr. Kong Sing—When you went aboard what did you do?

Plaintiff—I saw the mate, and asked for the captain, who said he had some work for me to do.

The work was done, plaintiff pursued, and the captain told him to go to the Cheong-Hing firm, the ship's charterers, for payment. Plaintiff went to that firm with the bill which was signed by the captain, but he was referred back to the captain, who refused to pay. Plaintiff carried out the repairs under the supervision of the ship's officer.

Cross-examined: Plaintiff had done work on the *Progress* before. He was nearly always called by a Chinaman. Sometimes, however, the captain called himself. The work he did was to make an ice-chest, and repair certain parts of the vessel. After the work was done the proper way was to get the bill endorsed by the captain. This was exactly what he did. He did not know that the Cheong Hing firm had stopped business. That was not the reason why he brought this claim. He did, in fact, go to the Cheong Hing firm, but they could not pay until the repairs were completed.

Mr. Jackson handed to the Court the evidence of the captain which was taken *de bene esse*. Proceeding, he stated that the charterers of the ship were liable, and not the captain. The contractor was ordered aboard by the charterers and not by the captain.

Mr. Kong Sing said it was plain that the captain was liable. The evidence showed that an agreement was entered between captain and contractor. There was no evidence to show otherwise. The captain was looked at as the principal. He was the person who was given power by the agents of owners, not by the charterers.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

COAL SUPPLY.

Seated tenders are invited for the supply of the best Japanese Akaike lump coal for six months commencing July 1st, 1908, the approximate quantity being about six hundred tons per month, for the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI.

THE FANTIAN GOVERNORSHIP.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* writes on 5th inst.—Governor Tang Shao-yi left Peking for Tientsin on the 24th ultimo after staying a couple of days at that Treaty Port and on the urgent request of Viceroy Hsi Shih-chang of Manchuria, he returned to Mukden quietly by the ordinary train on the 24th instant in company with his private secretary to resume his duties as the Governor of Fengtien. It is stated that, owing to the Fokien-Chientsao and other unsettled questions between Japan and China, Governor Tang will come here again after the arrival of Mr. Hsi Shih-chang, who passed through Harbin from London on the 24th ultimo en route to Japan.

The Grand Councilors of State yesterday held a meeting in the Langjunyuan Park about the suggested abolition of the Governorship of Fengtien as recently proposed by Governor Tang himself, but in view of the frequent intercourse between Japan and China and Russia and China in Manchuria, coupled with the reorganization of the administrative systems of the Three Eastern Provinces and also the liability of Viceroy Hsi Shih-chang to perform his important duties at Mukden without the able assistance of Governor Tang, the proposal has been shelved until Manchuria is in a better condition. It is stated that H.E. Tang Shih-kai is in favour of the shifting of the seat of Government to Viceroy Hsi from Mukden to Kwang-changshu where Russian and Japanese spheres of influence in Manchuria meet. But the Viceroy would remain in the Manchurian Capital if the appointment of the Fengtien Governor were to be abolished.

STEAMER "PEIRONIA" ON FIRE.

VESSEL BOUND FOR HONGKONG DEPARTED
TOTAL LOSS AT ADEN.

According to a telegram which was received last Thursday by Messrs. Melchers & Co., from their head office at Copenhagen, the steamer *Peironia*, for which they are agents in Hongkong, has reached Aden after an exciting experience. The cargo was found to be on fire and, apparently, when the vessel reached the safety of the crew was extremely precarious. No hope is entertained that the *Peironia* will be saved. The telegram received by Messrs. Melchers & Co., to whom we are indebted for its use, is in the following terms:

"Steamship *Peironia* arrived at Aden with cargo on fire. Will most likely be a total loss. No further particulars as to the origin of the fire. Whether there were any passengers on board or whether there have been any casualties are as yet obtainable, but it is obvious that the vessel must have been in a serious plight when it is deemed probable that the vessel will be burnt to the water's edge. The *Peironia* belongs to the Russian East Asiatic Company, of St. Petersburg, and was on her way to Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan."

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong was registered on May 23, with a capital of £200,000 in shares of £100 each. The objects of the company are to construct, repair, and maintain ships, boats, and other vessels, and to carry on all kinds of engineering, mechanical, and electrical work. The signatories are:—Sir Edwin D. Lawrence, Bart., 13, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.; R. D. Holt, J., India-buildings, Liverpool; C. C. Scott, Greenock; W. J. Thompson, 38, Mincing-lane, E.C.; John Swire, 8, Billiter-square, E.C.; G. Warren-Swift, 8, Billiter-square, E.C.; J. H. Scott, 8, Billiter-square, E.C.; of whom takes one share. There is no initial public issue. Messrs. John Swire and Sons, Ltd., are the general managers, and Butterfield and Swire are agents in Hongkong. The registered office of the company is at 8, Billiter-square, E.C.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D.* writes on 18th inst., "According to a second telegram from Tantai Chou Wan-ping, Chinese delegate at the International Telegraph Conference at Lisbon, the representatives of the various foreign Powers have evidently been influenced by the recent message of Dr. G. E. Morrison to the Chinese telegraphists. Tantai Chou says that although he has presented a statement to the Conference concerning the infringement of China telegraph rights by the establishment of foreign telegraph offices in Manchuria and other parts of the Empire, nevertheless, the representatives of the Powers are of opinion that, unless the existing prohibitive charges and other irregularities are removed, their Governments cannot give the statement a favourable hearing. Accordingly Tantai Chou urges the Yuchuanpu to lose no time in effecting all necessary reforms, especially in reducing heavy charges, removing delays, and generally improving the system. Only by such means can the foreign and native communities be induced to use the telegraphs for commercial and other purposes to a greater extent than hitherto. In view of this second despatch from Tantai Chou, Cheng Pih, president of the Yuchuanpu, has now decided to purchase all the shares held by the public of the Telegraph Company by compulsory methods and to re-organise the system thoroughly. It is feared by Chinese officials here that the Chinese merchants in possession of shares will sell their shares to foreigners, thus involving the Ministry in diplomatic trouble with foreign countries. Cheng Pih is doing his utmost to prevent this. At the same time it is rumoured here that he is secretly negotiating a foreign loan of £1,500,000 to meet all expenses in connexion with the re-organisation of the system, and the Imperial treasuries in Peking and the various Provinces are in a depleted condition. According to the recent despatch of Duke Tai Teb, President of the Yuchuanpu, there were only about £1,400,000 in the vault. The exchequer at the beginning of April last, this amount was insufficient for the payment of the salaries of the Manchurian and Chinese authorities and troops in the capital at the end of that month. Cheng Kung-pao was one of the principal founders of the Chinese Imperial telegraphs about thirty years ago when he was in North China under the late Li Hung-chang, has telegraphed to Cheng Pih from Shanghai, a request that, in order to prevent misunderstanding and suspicion on the part of the Chinese merchants at your Port, the Fukienese President should make a clear statement as to how funds may be raised from Chinese sources, to dispel the rumour that he intends to negotiate a foreign loan. In addition to his duties as Chinese Tariff Commissioner at Shanghai, Cheng is also the substantive Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications as he is a colleague of Cheng Pih, though his post here is now temporarily occupied by Shen Yun-pai.

It remains to be seen how far he can re-organise the system even if he secures full control by force from the mercantile telegraph office. All the Managers and assistant Managers of the various telegraph offices are about the ordinary type and know nothing about telegraphs, while the clerks-in-charge and operators have only received a partial education in modern telegraph system. The operators belong chiefly to the 3rd and 4th Class and get from \$5 to \$10 per month excluding board and lodging which are supplied by the telegraph administration, while students of the 1st and 2nd Classes are appointed monthly pay varies from \$14 to \$60. They have been chiefly in the telegraph school in the French Concession of Shanghai, under the instruction of Danish experts. Mr. Wang was appointed teacher of the said telegraph school after the death of Mr. Boyesen. In consequence of the general increase of living, the salaries of the telegraph clerks were recently increased by the head office at Shanghai. As the Provincial Governments of Chihli, Kansu and Hupai are complaining of losing money on the telegraph, the Government telegraph lines, it is possible that the mercantile and Government telegraphs will be amalgamated soon.

Certainly without proper and central control, the Chinese telegraph service cannot be re-organised and placed on a sound basis, as in foreign countries. Cheng Pih is going to establish a telegraph and postal school in Peking to train young men for employment in the telegraph and postal service. Mr. Wolders' agreement has expired and he has left Peking for Denmark and Mr. Henningsen has been transferred to the Chinese telegraph office at Tientsin from Peking.

THE "NEW ORLEANS" DISASTER.

VESSEL ASHORE IN PULAU LAUT STRAITS.

We are in a position to furnish our readers with details concerning the stranding of the British steamer *New Orleans* on a reef in the Pulau Laut Straits. Fortunately no lives were lost, but it is feared that the vessel will be a total loss.

The *New Orleans*, Captain Edward G. Humby, was on a voyage from Ocean Island to Hamburg with a cargo of 5,150 tons of phosphate. She was to call at the Pulau Laut coal station to replenish her bunkers and it was while endeavouring to make this place that she came to grief. The coal station was not marked on the chart on board the ship and she passed it in daylight without knowing where she was. A signal was hoisted for a pilot but none was to be had, and the vessel kept on her way and went too far down the Straits. She was proceeding slowly when, at 8.30 on the morning of May 14th, she struck a reef. She came off again, and it was found that Nos. 1 and 2 ballast tanks were full of water. The vessel was kept at half speed, but struck very badly as she was down by the head. At 9.30 another crash was heard and the ship struck fast and filled up with water. The boats were lowered immediately and were manned in readiness for the crew to leave, as it was feared the ship would break up. Investigations showed that she was aground on two rocks, one under No. 1 tank and another under No. 4. The weather was fine at the time and there was a light breeze. The vessel gradually broke in two, and finally parted at 10.30, next morning at low tide. She broke up more and more at each low tide. The beams in the 'tween decks and bulkhead were badly twisted, and she opened out amidships. None of the crew were in any danger, however, and for three weeks they stayed by the ship. The weather remained fine. The water was a foot below the shelter deck and the lower deck was covered. The cabin could be used but not the foc'stles owing to the bad smell from the mate in the forepeak.

CREW BROUGHT TO SINGAPORE.

After twenty-three days, (on Sunday June 7) the Dutch steamer *de Eerste* came along and took the crew off and brought them on to Singapore where they arrived on Saturday. The Chief Engineer, the cook and the steward remained on the vessel.

It is feared that the *New Orleans* will be a total loss. A salvage company at Hongkong have been communicated with and help is on the way to the disabled steamer, but it is doubtful if she will be worth saving as the expense will be too great. All the personal belongings of the crew were saved. The crew were never at any time in any danger.

It is understood that a marine court of inquiry will be held in Singapore. The *New Orleans* was a vessel of 2,261 tons and was owned by D. G. Pinkey and Company of London. On board were two engineers and nine other crew, sailors and firemen, all staying at the Sailors' Home. They are to be sent home.

[Pulau Laut Straits are on the South East Coast of Borneo, and separate Pulau Laut from the mainland.]—Singapore Free Press.

OLD SWEETHEARTS MET.

INTERESTING GOSSIP AT YAU-MA-TI.

There will be no end of trouble if a story which is being discussed at Yau-ma-ti today, gets to the ears of a certain party. For the good of the peace we hope not.

At about ten o'clock last night, at an hour when the streets were almost empty, a woman, a rather attractive-looking Chinese woman, was seen to appear in the charge-room of the Yau-ma-ti Police Station, and on being questioned, reported to the officer on duty that she had been victimised by a band of armed robbers. The woman lived in a village not far away from Yau-ma-ti. "I was just preparing to go to bed," she stated, "when I heard a noise in my room, and on looking round saw five men, one of whom was armed with a revolver. I was very frightened and would not call for help. Even if I did nobody would have heard me as the nearest house to mine is some distance away. The robbers forced me, gagged and bound me, and smashing open my boxes, removed all my property."

Instead of leaving the story at that, the lady, presuming that the police had believed her story, forgot all what she had said before and proceeded to contradict herself. She was not sure now how many men entered the house. She was not sure if any carried revolvers, neither was she sure if she could identify them again. She was certain, however, that one of them opened her box and removed her clothes. This, coupled with the fact that she had not a mark about her to show where she was bound, aroused suspicion in the minds of the police.

When the lady had quite finished speaking, she was in the station for nearly an hour, it might be mentioned—a police officer, who had been dispatched in the meantime to inquire into the matter, entered, and decided the report to be false. This the woman denied emphatically, but when she was told certain little things about herself, she broke down and confessed, stating that she was forced to concoct the robbery story to protect herself. She was a good woman, but she was driven to it. She would say no more, and was allowed to leave.

The officer who was detailed to investigate learnt from the ever-watchful neighbours that the lady was married and lived with her husband who worked in Hongkong and visited her once a week. Previous to her marriage with him she had two other suitors but she was not allowed to accept either of them owing to family reasons. When she shifted her home from the interior to Yau-ma-ti she met one of her old sweethearts, who appeared to be in pretty bad straits. From time to time she helped him along with what little cash she possessed. Last night the end came. He wanted a sum of money to take him to Singapore. She had not the money, but being of that kindhearted sort she knew there were other ways of killing an elephant than by shooting it. She went to her boxes, smashed them open, and handed her admirer all her clothing to pawn in order to get the money. After his departure she remembered that her husband would be home on the morning and was sure to inquire after his clothing. And it was with the intention of hiding the fact that she concocted that ingenious story which she gave the police.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	371	145
Chinese.....	317	1,574
Total.....	688	1,719

AN ADMINISTRATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A "SECONDARY" WIFE'S CLAIM.

Some very interesting particulars were adduced in the Supreme Court, last Wednesday morning, when the action, brought by a widow named To Kau, of 22, Cairne Road, against Mr. H. Percy Smith, a chartered accountant of this Colony, was heard before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott.

It appears that the defendant was at one time administrator of the estate of Yau Tong Ping E, and the plaintiff is now seeking (1) to restrain him from declaring that 250 shares in the Central Stores, Limited, did not form part of the estate; (2) an injunction restraining the defendant from representing to the Directors of the said Stores, Limited, that the shares were not part of the estate; and (3) that an account of the dividends and interests should be made up and paid to the plaintiff with damages.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, acted for the defendant. The Central Stores, Limited, co-defendants, were not represented. Mr. Slade stated that they were not parties to the matter; that there was no dispute between them and the plaintiff, and that they had agreed to abide by the decision of the Court.

Mr. Slade read the statement of claim, as follows:—The plaintiff was one of the secondary wives of Yau Tong Ping E, deceased, and resides at 22, Cairne Road.

The defendant, Horace Percy Smith, is the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Yau Tong Ping E, and the defendant, the Central Stores, Limited, are a company having their registered office at 16, Bank Buildings.

The deceased, Yau Tong Ping E, in April, 1905 and up to the date of his death, 30th January, 1906, was the registered owner of 250 shares in the defendant company.

In the month of April, 1905, Yau Tong Ping E gave the shares to the plaintiff and executed blank transfers and delivered them, together with the certificates for the shares, to the plaintiff.

The defendant claims the shares as portion of the estate of the deceased and has represented to the defendant company that the shares belong to the estate of the deceased and not to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff has forwarded the transfers duly filled in with the name of the plaintiff to the defendant company and requested to be registered as the owner, but the defendant company in consequence of the representation of the defendant refused to register the plaintiff as owner.

Dividends have since 30th January, 1906, been declared and paid by the defendant company, but the plaintiff has not received any sums paid or payable in respect of these shares.

In proceeding to outline the particulars of the case, Mr. Slade stated that he would proceed from the evidence that Yau Tong Ping E, deceased, died leaving property for the plaintiff, who was now suing under her maiden name—To Kau. The deceased had a lawful wife and three children. Yau Tong Ping E lived with the plaintiff for over twenty years. Two months before his death he gave plaintiff 250 shares in the Central Stores, Limited. Yau Tong Ping E executed the transfers and signed his name on them, either in the presence of a witness, or the signature was written first and some person called in later to prove that it was his signature. Mr. Slade was not sure how it was done. The shares, he said, were given to plaintiff as provision for her. She retained the shares in her possession for some time, until the end of 1905, when she returned them to the plaintiff and the deceased had been living in Hongkong. While she was in Shanghai deceased was in Hongkong. The reason why she returned the shares to her husband before proceeding to the North, Mr. Slade observed, was because certain formula had to be gone through in the near future. During plaintiff's absence Yau Tong Ping E went to the interior, apparently taking the shares along with him, and shortly after he died quite suddenly. Soon after hearing of his husband's demise, plaintiff proceeded to the country, and the other wife, who knew of this share transaction, told her that nothing had been left for her under the will as Yau Tong Ping E had stated that he had given her those shares. Plaintiff returned to Hongkong and took her certificates to the offices of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, her solicitors, where she signed them in blank. Names and addresses were later filled in by Mr. Sir Tan Fan. The shares were later sent up for registration, and refused.

About that time, Counsel went on to remark, the exact date he confessed he did not know, a family meeting was held and a division of property was drawn up by the lawful wife allotting deceased's estate to all the members of the family. There were three sons—all infants; one by the first wife and the other two by No. 2 concubine. The paper was drawn up in a formal way in the presence of all of the family, the elders of the clan, and the oldest man in the village.

Mr. Pollock here intervened. He objected to the latter statement as, he said, the family agreement was not relevant to the case. Mr. Slade—I will show you how it is relevant. Mr. Pollock pressed his objection.

The Chief Justice said he could not decide the point at that stage. He did not know if it was relevant or not.

Continuing, Mr. Slade said that before his death Yau Tong Ping E informed his family how his property would be disposed of. A statement by a deceased man, Counsel said, with some emphasis, is evidence against his personal views. A statement made by a man in evidence against himself—Mr. Slade submitted that the administrator wanted to get the property in his hand and to exclude all evidence.

Mr. Pollock stated that that was a serious statement to make. It was a serious question of law.

The division paper, Mr. Slade went on, dealt with the deceased's property including the house in Sh. Hay Street and the one in Cairne Road, and provided for all members of the family. There was, however, no mention of shares to that paper, as the family knew that the shares belonged to the plaintiff at deceased's death.

Mr. Pollock maintained that the division paper was concocted for the case. He said that Mr. Slade was laying stress on a document which had not been mentioned in the statement of claim at all.

Mr. Slade smiled.

The Chief Justice—That is criticism. Mr. Pollock argued that the only way for the administrator to protect the property of infants was to get the order of the Court. Infants could not do it, but when they came of age they could sue the administrator. It was a serious point of view for the infants.

The Chief Justice—Everything is serious in business.

Mr. Pollock. In the will, too, there is no mention of these shares. The one in Cairne Road, the statement of defence was that the expression "secondary wife" as used by the plaintiff, was a contradiction in terms, and that a man could only have one lawful wife. The defence, therefore, denied that the plaintiff was the lawful wife of Yau Tong Ping E, deceased.

ceased. They did not admit either that Yau Tong Ping E at any time gave plaintiff any shares, or that he at any time executed any blank transfers, or that any had been delivered with without certificates. Deceased simply sent to a claimant to the shares and divided to the Central Stores, Limited, through their solicitors, on the ground that under Clauses 15 and 39 of the Articles of Association of the defendant company the administrator of a deceased registered shareholder was the only person recognised as having any title to the shares of the deceased. The Central Stores did not admit the claim, nor did they send any dividend to the plaintiff, who in making such a claim was acting in the interests of the legatees under the will of Yau Tong Ping E, some of whom are infants.

The case was adjourned.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, gave judgment last Thursday forenoon in the action brought by To Kau, a widow, of Cairne Road, against Mr. H. Percy Smith, administrator of the estate of the late Yau Tong Ping E, from declaring that 250 shares in the Central Stores, Limited, did not form part of the estate and an injunction restraining defendant from representing to the directors thereof that the said shares were part of the estate, and that the accounts of the dividend and interests be made up and paid to the plaintiff. A verdict for the plaintiff was entered, the costs to come out of the estate.

Mr. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the plaintiff and the administrator was represented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

With the issue of the loan for the Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railway on the London market we are getting towards the end of the old concessions given at the time of the concessions in 1905-6. If we take it for granted that the balance of the Tientsin-Pukow will be placed when the money is required, there remains only the Pukow-Siyang concession to be issued to the public. Negotiations in this matter are, we believe, proceeding with the Chinese, and it is hoped will reach a conclusion ere long. When that is concluded we may take stock of the position. It seems obvious that the Chinese will not be able to either raise the requisite funds or to provide the expert knowledge to construct the great Canton-Hankow line.

When the Hongkong Government loaned the money to the Chinese to buy out the original American and other concessions of this line, one of the terms was that, if the Chinese desired, or required, foreign capital or assistance that appeal would be made to British capitalists. It is obvious to all who have been watching events and doing on that line that sooner or later this appeal will have to be made. Another less definite promise has been made for financing and constructing the Hankow-Chang line, which, we may say, is a loan to be made in due course. It will be a loan to all who have been watching the Chinese railway question, and the Chinese and newly-awakened patriotism, when she can either undertake the finance or construction of the line she requires in the country. Railways have become very popular, and their advantages appreciated wherever they have been constructed. China, it is true, has been making the Peking-Kalgan line. We may perhaps have incidentally that the prolongation of this line to Kichia, and so to Irkutsk, would bring about a revolution in the possibilities of mail and passenger lines between Europe and China. Roughly, the railway distance to Central Europe would be rather better than half the mileage of the sea route. Somewhere within the time of 10-12 days it would then be possible to traverse from North or South of China to almost any capital in Europe, proceeding via the Kalgan-Kichia-Irkutsk line, and then over the Siberian Railway to Moscow, and hence connect with other European lines. But to resume, China has obtained the funds for the Peking-Kalgan line from the surplus earnings of the Imperial Railways of North China, and the line has been constructed by men who have gained their knowledge of construction work on the same line. We believe we are quite correct in asserting that the trace for the line was run by the foreign engineers of the North China line, though they have had no part in the actual work. From this exception we cannot infer, however, that China has yet reached the stage when she can undertake the work that is waiting to be done in several parts of the Empire. She must, perforce, seek foreign aid, and the mass and middle that has been made, the large sums squandered or wasted for very small results on the Canton-Hankow line, will be an object-lesson to her in such matters. Many more lines, besides those we have indicated as being near at hand, await construction in China, as the value of existing lines to a home and more fully into the minds of the foreigner with their money and expert knowledge may assist without any derogation of national pride for the infringement of the popularity of China for the Chinese. A consortium of the two interests is not only feasible, but desirable, for the attainment of the ends China naturally desires. She cannot, or will not, provide the money herself. Officials who can get 15 per cent. or more out of the pavement are not going to subscribe to 5 per cent. railway bonds, and neither are their money to all who know their China. In the matter of construction talent and expert accountancy the matter is the same, and China's lack of trained men will have to be supplied by the foreigner. A necessary arrangement should be to mutual advantage.—L. G. C. Express.

LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE DEFEATED.

In fine weather the bowling match between the two rivals—the Police and the Civil Service—was rolled off on the Police Recreation Club ground last Saturday afternoon. There was a very good attendance. The result was a win for the Civil Service men; 74-70.

The scores are appended:—
Civil Service—No. 1, rink—R. Hudson, A. Carter, R. Duncan and J. A. Wheel (skip), 19.
Police—No. 1, rink—P. C. Ogg, J. Quinn, Sgt. Pitt and Insp. Cameron (skip), 19.

Civil Service—No. 2, rink—E. W. Dawson, A. Blouay, A. M. Thornhill and L. E. Brett (skip), 31.
Police—No. 2, rink—Sgt. Watt, Insp. Hanson, P. C. Glendinning and Insp. Ritchie (skip), 14.

Civil Service—No. 3, rink—W. H. Wooley, C. W. Brett, Insp. Fenton and M. McIvor (skip), 9.
Police—No. 3, rink—P. C. Bell, Sgt. Ken, P. C. McLennan and Insp. Robertson (skip), 24.

Civil Service—No. 4, rink—A. Pitt, P. R. Adams, C. Bond and W. H. Kelly (skip), 35.
Police—No. 4, rink—Insp. Langley, A. Hill, Insp. McHardy and Insp. Withers (skip), 13.

EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

NETHERLANDS BANK'S SHROFF SENT TO GAOL.

Chao Chan Ting, an accountant and shroff in the employ of the Netherlands Bank, was, in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, found guilty of embezzling certain funds belonging to the compradore Mr. Chan Ngai Ting. The sum at issue was \$392.06. From what was stated in evidence, the bank for some fourteen months. Some time last week his books were examined and the defalcations were discovered. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALING CLASS.

Parade—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A lecture on 15 p.m. O. F. guns will be given by Sgt. Basford at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. All officers and non-commissioned officers are requested to attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

A lecture on field telephone and telegraph will be given by a Staff Sergeant of the Royal Engineers at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m. It is hoped that all members will endeavour to be present.

CRACKE CUP.

A shoot for the above Company will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 21st instant, for the above cup commencing at 9 a.m. Ammunition must be procured from Volunteer Headquarters (which will be supplied free by the O.C. Engineer Company) before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the drill days for the Engineer Company will be the first and last Wednesday of the month.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade—At Taidok at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant, for Gun Drill. Sgt. Basford, R.O.A., will attend.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company are requested to attend at headquarters at 1.30 on Friday, the 26th instant, to meet the Officer Commanding the Company.

OPIUM IN FOOCROW.

THE SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT.

The Foochow correspondent of the *N. C. D.* writes:—From the very first Foochow authorities have taken up the fight against opium as though they were in earnest in their efforts to get rid of the drug. When the order was issued that all dens be closed, there was opposition of every kind brought to bear against the movement, but in spite of all the influence which the friends of opium could bring to bear the dens were closed in Foochow to the number of over 500. The user of opium was thus compelled to buy his opium and take it home to smoke it. All manner of means were used to evade the execution of the law. The temples were used for dens and the houses on the river were called into requisition for the same purpose. The anti-opium society soon found out these retreats and appointed some thirty men to ferret out and report such places in the different parts of the city. Mr. Ling Hie-ding, a descendant of the great Englishman who brought the opium war with England, was at the head of the movement and arranged with the officials that they should punish in suitable ways those who were proved to have violated the opium laws that were issued. They should appoint the police to go with the Committee and execute their orders by arresting those accused and the Committee should be protected against persecution by the friends of opium.

The Anti-opium Society was to defray the expenses of the nightly raids. Opium hospitals were opened in different parts of the city where free treatment was given to those who desired to break off the habit. No opium could be bought except at stated places and every purchase was recorded on a card which the purchaser was provided with. The amount was limited and was continually decreased in quantity.

At present the sales of the drug have fallen off about four-fifths, while the amount of land put to the poppy is only twenty per cent of what it was a year ago. The Manchus and those who smoke opium have been allowed three months in which to break off from the habit, at the end of which time those who have failed will not be allowed any part in any benefits otherwise enjoyed from the Emperor. Up to date there have been seven burnings of opium pipes and paraphernalia amounting to over 15,000 pipes.

From Foochow the movement has spread into the more remote places until there are active anti-opium associations in all this section of the Province. At Kucheng the missionaries and the Gaining missionaries have given much time to creating public opinion, going together and speaking from the same platform against opium until the sentiment has taken form in a petition to the authorities at Foochow to allow the people to make up privately the opium tax, and have every place of sale or use entirely and unconditionally closed. This proposition is meeting with much favour from the anti-opium authorities here and it is said to be favourably considered by the Viceroy.

LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE DEFEATED.

In fine weather the bowling match between the two rivals—the Police and the Civil Service—was rolled off on the Police Recreation Club ground last Saturday afternoon. There was a very good attendance. The result was a win for the Civil Service men; 74-70.

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Civil Service—No. 1, rink—R. Hudson, A. Carter, R. Duncan and J. A. Wheel (skip), 19.
Police—No. 1, rink—P. C. Ogg, J. Quinn, Sgt. Pitt and Insp. Cameron (skip), 19.

Civil Service—No. 2, rink—E. W. Dawson, A. Blouay, A. M. Thornhill and L. E. Brett (skip), 31.
Police—No. 2, rink—Sgt. Watt, Insp. Hanson, P. C. Glendinning and Insp. Ritchie (skip), 14.

Civil Service—No. 3, rink—W. H. Wooley, C. W. Brett, Insp. Fenton and M. McIvor (skip), 9.
Police—No. 3, rink—P. C. Bell, Sgt. Ken, P. C. McLennan and Insp. Robertson (skip), 24.

Civil Service—No. 4, rink—A. Pitt, P. R. Adams, C. Bond and W. H. Kelly (skip), 35.
Police—No. 4, rink—Insp. Langley, A. Hill, Insp. McHardy and Insp. Withers (skip), 13.

EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

NETHERLANDS BANK'S SHROFF SENT TO GAOL.

Chao Chan Ting, an accountant and shroff in the employ of the Netherlands Bank, was, in the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, found guilty of embezzling certain funds belonging to the compradore Mr. Chan Ngai Ting. The sum at issue was \$392.06. From what was stated in evidence, the bank for some fourteen months. Some time last week his books were examined and the defalcations were discovered. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

SIGNALING CLASS.

Parade—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A lecture on 15 p.m. O. F. guns will be given by Sgt. Basford at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. All officers and non-commissioned officers are requested to attend.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

A lecture on field telephone and telegraph will be given by a Staff Sergeant of the Royal Engineers at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 9 p.m. It is hoped that all members will endeavour to be present.

CRACKE CUP.

A shoot for the above Company will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 21st instant, for the above cup commencing at 9 a.m. Ammunition must be procured from Volunteer Headquarters (which will be supplied free by the O.C. Engineer Company) before 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th instant.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the drill days for the Engineer Company will be the first and last Wednesday of the month.

TAIKOO DETACHMENT.

Parade—At Taidok at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant, for Gun Drill. Sgt. Basford, R.O.A., will attend.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company are requested to attend at headquarters at 1.30 on Friday, the 26th instant, to meet the Officer Commanding the Company.

THE PORT ARTHUR MONUMENT.

West River Floods.

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

ASSISTANCE FROM CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd June.

Harrowing reports begin to arrive of the sad catastrophes which have overtaken the river districts within the delta of which Canton is the principal city. The stories are necessarily disconnected and incoherent at the moment, but as received at the headquarters of the charitable institutions of Canton they all point to the urgency of the needs of the people who are exposed to direful distress after being rendered homeless and without the wherewithal to provide themselves with so much as a single day's meal. In answer to the appeals by the envoys from the stricken districts, the charitable organisations of this city are rising to the importance of the occasion and the sacred charge of their humanitarian and self-imposed duties.

On Saturday last, the 20th instant, a number of volunteers attached to the Cheap Rice Distribution Bureau boarded the Government launch *Shin Yee* towing a cargo-boat with a quantity of rice and gunny bags to proceed up the North River. But when they got as far as Shek Moon, the water ran down the river in such great force that they found the launch could not proceed any farther with safety. The party was obliged to leave the cargo-boat with the rice in the vicinity of Shek Moon and return to Canton.

Upon the return of the first expedition a second was promptly organized. Another launch of greater capacity than the first, which failed to negotiate the violent current, was requisitioned and the *Wan Loy* was despatched to Shek Moon without loss of time. All the gunny bags they had were distributed to the villagers on the way who were busily engaged in stopping the water from overflowing the embankments which had given way in many different parts. Another large quantity of rice and gunny bags was purchased by the Bureau and promptly sent to supply the villagers. Hundreds of men were engaged all day filling the bags with earth and sand with which they constructed a sort of breastwork to withstand the onrush of the rising water. It was a pitiful sight to see the gang of villagers working with might and main to resist the flow of the devastating river.

On their way the relief party found that the roofs of the houses near Shek Moon were just a few feet above water on the 20th instant. Many flood sufferers were left without food; they did not have any provision even for a single day. The relief commissioners distributed the rice among the unfortunate.

Most of the districts along the West River are submerged and many have been lost. In the Ching Yuen district the houses close to the river banks were almost entirely inundated. The survivors from the flood sought shelter on the high embankments and there they resigned themselves to an impending fate hoping and awaiting for assistance. At length assistance did arrive; but for many it was too late and they perished in the flood.

Of all the districts along the West River Samshui suffered the most, as the water rose with such rapidity that the people had scarcely time to escape, and over a hundred lives were lost. Later returns may account for a higher death roll.

A BENEVOLENT VICEROY.

By order of the Viceroy the Kwangchow prefect personally left here yesterday afternoon by a gunboat taking with him one hundred and twenty bags of rice to be distributed among the sufferers.

RAFT ADRIFF.

Yesterday morning a large raft of soft wood poles was lying in the vicinity of Wongshai, owing to the squall of the tide, the ropes snapped and the poles were sent adrift causing danger to navigation by the native crafts for a time in the harbour. The timber was ultimately recovered.

The natives state that, for twenty years past, they have not experienced such a disastrous inundation in the surrounding districts of Canton. They think that, if the embankments of Shek Kok Wal had collapsed much more serious damage would have resulted and even the city of Canton might have been two or three feet under water.

RELIEF FUNDS.

The Canton Charitable Institutions are about to make arrangements to start a subscription list for relief funds to assist the unfortunate inhabitants of the districts which have suffered by the terrible visitation.

CANTON RELIEF ORGANISATIONS.

CHILDREN KIDNAPPED BY ROBBER HANDS.

23rd June.

The reports which continue to arrive from the inundated districts down the Fu and West Rivers fully corroborate the earliest accounts of the gravity of the distress brought about by the record flood in these parts. Emergency relief on behalf of the sufferers for urgent succour continues to arrive at home hourly and as each presents his tale of woe to the board of management of the various charitable institutions, the pressing character of the aid which must be forthwith rendered is brought home to the guardians of the poor. To their credit it must be recorded that all are putting their shoulders to the same wheel with a determination to press forward the measures of relief which admit of no dilatoriness in their execution, if the hundreds—nay, the thousands of life which are crying out in the devastated hills and plains of the riverine districts to the benevolence of Canton and even of Hongkong, are to be saved. I mention Hongkong because an urgent appeal has gone forth to the Chinese merchant princes of your Colony for co-operation in funds and kind in the work of relief which the Government and people have joined hands in this city to carry out without a moment's delay.

CANTON UNDER WATER.

Although the rain has ceased to fall in torrents for the past three days, and the weather seems favourable enough, the flood shows no sign of abatement. It is true that the rise in the water does not continue, neither is its subsidence appreciable. The streets in the western suburb of Canton have been flooded; some are two to three feet while others from four to five feet under water. The veritable lake has been formed in the district and, surrounded by high embankments, it is a scene of such freedom and safety as on the river. The houses being flooded, residents have to erect high stands on which they place the perishable goods and articles to prevent destruction.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

Members of the gentry from several of the inundated districts have arrived here with reports of the calamity and the prevailing distress to the provincial authorities. Tsoai Chang, the Nambai magistrate, has proceeded on board a gunboat with rice and a supply of gunny bags to cruise along the flooded districts to distribute food to the people in want and to furnish the bags to those employed in embankment construction to stem the flood.

The Government launch *Shin Foo* has also been out for two days with rice and gunny bags for distribution among the unfortunate. The *Shin Foo* returned to Canton as soon as her stock on board was exhausted.

CAVING FOR HELP.

In the course of her mission of mercy, on the 21st inst., the *Shin Foo* which was proceeding up the West River came across numberless sampans whose occupants were crying aloud for help. On the embankments crowds of them could be seen from the deck of the launch vigorously sounding gongs appealing to their neighbours for help to repair the dykes. The villagers were pursuing their life and death task with grim determination. From all directions heart-rending cries for help could be heard by those on board the *Shin Foo*, in which the voices of men mingled with those of women, and the aged with those of children. The *Shin Foo* will again be loaded with the necessary supplies and despatched on her second merciful errand as soon as the stores can be got on board.

KIDNAPPERS RENDER PARENTS DISTRAUGHT.

On the 21st instant the embankments in the Samshui district collapsed. The villagers ran to the hills known as Pang Kong Shan with their families for refuge, while the boat-bodied men were busily engaged in mending the dykes, which were in a dilapidated condition. As the measure of their misery who were pursuing their life and death task with grim determination. From all directions heart-rending cries for help could be heard by those on board the *Shin Foo*, in which the voices of men mingled with those of women, and the aged with those of children. The *Shin Foo* will again be loaded with the necessary supplies and despatched on her second merciful errand as soon as the stores can be got on board.

Yesterday afternoon the different charitable institutions in Canton held a meeting for the purpose of taking steps at once to relieve the flood sufferers. Touched by the predicament of their fellow-countrymen and the impending distress threatening them, the members of the benevolent societies all promised to raise funds to buy forthwith all necessary provisions to be taken to the districts to be distributed to the unfortunate, who are now eagerly looking for help. Each of the institutions will, in the first instance, vote a certain sum of money for the purpose.

APPEAL TO THE VICEROY.

An appeal will be made to the Viceroy to grant a sum of money towards the funds. The Viceroy will, at the same time, be requested to memorize the Throne on the calamitous state of affairs prevailing and to apply for immediate pecuniary assistance. At the meeting it was decided to at once engage a steam launch which will be loaded with rice, and pickled vegetables and other necessary food-stuffs to be sent to the West River. A separate Bureau will be opened to conduct business in connection with the relief of the poor people by the calamity. The Bureau will be the central organising office of the relief measures.

HONGKONG'S ASSISTANCE WANTED.

An urgent telegram was yesterday despatched to the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital asking for joint assistance and appealing to the hospital to invite subscriptions from the Chinese abroad. Realising the influence which the Chinese merchants in Hongkong are capable of exerting, the Canton relief committees look forward to tangible help from their compatriots in Hongkong. There is no denying that the case is a deserving one, never more so, perhaps, in all the past annals of the province.

A SYMPATHETIC VICEROY.

The Kwang Chow Prefect, who left here on the 21st instant, with rice and gunny bags for the flooded districts, has not yet returned to Canton. It is reported that H.E. the Viceroy, who is deeply moved by the distressful happenings of last week, proposes to proceed personally to make an inspection of the inundated area. The Admiral Li Chue, soon after his return from Hongkong, heard of the inundation in the riverine districts and lost no time in proceeding to ascertain the state of affairs. He has now returned to Canton and has submitted a report on the disastrous inundation to the Viceroy.

THE CALAMITY IN SHU-HING.

TAKING STOCK OF RICE.

24th June.

Not by a long way have we reached the last chapter in the tale of woe which is being unfolded of the terrible floods and the concomitant distress which prevails in the districts swept by the violent waters of the Fu and West Rivers. News filters through slowly owing to the collapse of the land-lines of the Chinese Telegraph Administration. What intelligence we do obtain of the conditions in the inundated districts are either brought by some of the survivors themselves or by members of the gentry who have to perform a dual mission by relating to the authorities here the havoc and desolation wrought within their territory and to appeal on behalf of the survivors for the bare staple of life to keep them from dying of starvation. There does not appear to be a single silver lining to the lowering clouds overshadowing the horizon of the two sister provinces. Serious as the calamity is now too painfully realised to be, the outlook for the immediate future, when the peasantry—the bulwark of the country—are bereft of their means of living, is still more gloomy. There is a certain prospect of famine stalking the provinces, and in its train a recrudescence of piracy and lawlessness which the unrestrained bandits of Kwangsi are only too ready to fall back upon in times of stress and trouble. With their history will repeat itself. It is now just about a week since the freshest began its unchecked career of wholesale destruction, yet there is no sign that the water in the surrounding districts or even in Canton itself is going down to any visible extent. Those in charge of the various charitable organisations of this city are pursuing their benevolent duties with unabating energy and vigour. Never before has it been known that the unanimity and spontaneity of action have been as general as they are on the present occasion when petty differences are sunk in the common cause of alleviating the sufferings and relieving the hunger of several tens of thousands of fellow-creatures. The relief expeditions are indefatigable in their efforts and promptitude. As fast as it can be done, rice and food-stuffs are rushed into the districts most urgently in need.

SHU-HING DISTRICT.

Until yesterday the worst reports of the flood have reached this city from Samshui. It now appears, however, that an appalling disaster overtook a township in the district of Shu-hing famous for its sugar. It is reported that, on the 21st instant, the embankment in Bala Chow Wal in that district gave way. The flood in the vicinity was all engulfed. It is estimated that, in all probability, over a thousand lives must have been lost within a few hours on that fatal day.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Canton Charitable Institutions, again held a meeting yesterday. The discussion was remarkable for the sympathetic expressions of opinions offered, all of which agreed that the time was for action and not words. It was resolved that, in addition to the supply of rice, large quantities of biscuits and whatever food stuffs that are procurable and capable of easy transport should be bought up immediately to meet the present urgent requirements. It was also resolved that the *Shin Hou Kuek* should be again approached with a view of providing another gunboat to tow cargo-boats with provisions and necessities to the inundated districts for distribution among those who stand in need of aid.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Moved by the touching appeals of the gentry, before the business of the meeting concluded, Mr. Su Sing Kuei voluntarily subscribed \$10,000 towards the Flood Relief Funds. This gentleman's munificence was greatly applauded. It is currently reported that his benevolence in the present terrible crisis through which the provinces are passing will be brought to the notice of the Viceroy.

APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

Besides the urgent telegrams to Hongkong appealing for monetary assistance, a despatch was yesterday cabled to the Tung Wa Hospital in your Colony to buy up all the available supply of biscuits in the market for shipment to Canton.

TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES.

At 8 o'clock this morning a gunboat was placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee by the *Shin Hou Kuek*. She was despatched along with several cargo-boats in tow carrying rice and large supplies of biscuits and other commodities to proceed up river. Throughout yesterday the Charitable Institutions bought up all the biscuits in stock from the bakeries in the city. The bakeries have been ordered to turn out the largest supply they are capable of producing in a single day. The entire output will be required to partially feed those in the submerged districts where fuel is unobtainable.

HONGKONG'S RESPONSE.

Yesterday afternoon a telegraphic reply was received from the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital to the earlier despatches from the Nine Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds. It advised a remittance of \$10,000 to Canton on the following day. The Canton gentry has also started a subscription list in aid of the Flood Relief Funds.

ROBBERS AT WORK.

While the stricken sufferers are prostrated with grief in their terrible affliction they are at the mercy of depredators. Yesterday several cases of robbery were reported to the police from the inundated districts. The Viceroy has renewed his stringent orders to the district police to protect the people from further and preventable loss.

SECURING STOCK OF RICE.

The two district magistrates of Nambai and Pany have been instructed to make inquiries into the quantities of rice that are now in stock in the town of Fatsan and Chun Tsau, etc. The object of the inquiry is to prevent merchants from storing up the staple commodity with a view of "cornering" the market in a time of stress. The foresight of the authorities is generally commended.

SAMPANS CAPSIZED.

Yesterday a few sampans were capsized by the strong current in the harbour. Fortunately no loss of lives attended the mishap. It is surprising that the chapter of accidents on the river is not longer than it actually is.

THE RAILWAY.

The train of the Fatsan-Samshui line can now run only as far as the Three-Eye Bridge. Beyond that stage traffic is wholly disorganised up to the present.

INUNDATION SUBSIDING.

THE RELIEF ORGANISATIONS.

25th June.

At last signs are visible that the record flood had attained its worst and that we may hopefully look to an early diminution of water in and around the city. In Canton the height of the water has gone down about seven inches within the past twenty-four hours. Reports received from the surrounding districts also advise that the inundation is subsiding gradually. Many streets are, however, under water in the Western suburb. The natives state that if the weather continues as favourable as at present, the flood in this city may be expected to be counted as a thing of the past within the next three or four days.

SUCOURING THE INHABITANTS.

The inhabitants of some streets in the lower lands of the Western suburb, especially those of the poorest classes, have been unable to get out to buy food during the last few days, and it is known that their small stocks of rice and provisions have been exhausted. They are accordingly reduced to the last straits. The Canton police authorities have, therefore, bought a large quantity of biscuits which will be taken by sampans to that quarter and distributed to the necessitous people and so keep the wolf from the door until larger relief can be extended to them after the more urgent cases have been supplied with their wants.

RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

Throughout the week one party after another of the members of the Charitable Institutions, who had formed themselves into organized relief sub-committees, have unceasingly provided by launch or other cargo-boats with rice, provisions and necessities to flood sufferers. In every case is a thorough and exhaustive investigation conducted into the claims by applicants for relief before help is granted. The investigation, though complete, is carried on with as much expedition as is practicable, so that charity is dispensed with considerable judicious discrimination.

PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

So general is the feeling of sympathy that has been aroused that the work of relieving distress is not confined alone to the organisations controlled by the central Charitable Institutions. Individuals are manifesting their sympathy which assumes practical form. Several gentlemen, not connected with the benevolent societies, have formed themselves into small parties with funds provided out of their own pockets with which they have bought supplies of food and other necessities. These parties have proceeded in person to the inundated districts with the object of extending help and administering charity to the poor with their own hands.

THE GENTRY'S ACTION.

The Canton gentry has raised a sum of \$10,000 from the Wal Chong Granary funds, and has appointed four members from among themselves to superintend the distribution of provision, and, if necessary, medicine also, to the unfortunate. For while reduced to a condition of impotency, it is to be feared that the women and children, the old and infirm, must have suffered terrible privations through exposure and during the severe ordeal they had to pass through.

The gentry has wired to the Cantonese officials in Peking and to various places to solicit subscriptions in aid of the relief funds. The Viceroy has been approached for liberal subscriptions and to exercise His Excellency's influence to obtain subscriptions from the mandarin circle.

LAUNCH OWNERS' CO-OPERATION.

The Canton Steam-Launch Owners' Association has been requested to provide steam-launches at half price of hire to enable emissaries from the surrounding districts to travel over to Canton in order that a more accurate estimate of the extent of the disaster and the amount of relief required may be approximately formed.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The present case is peculiarly one for the exercise of the activities of the Red Cross Society which has deputed members, with the necessary stock of provisions and stores besides medical comforts, to the North River to attend to those who may be in need thereof.

WHAT THE SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY IS DOING.

In the present crisis it was not to be supposed that the members of the Canton Self-Government Society would remain idle with folded arms while all other associations are displaying such praiseworthy and remarkable activity. The committee has convened a public meeting for to-day for the purpose of taking immediate steps in collaboration with the excellent organisations of the relief committee. At the meeting the following question will be submitted for discussion: Owing to the serious calamity that has befallen the inhabitants of the surrounding districts of Canton, whether the members of the Canton Self-Government Society be formulated and submitted to the Throne, through the Canton Viceroy, praying that, as a special favour, the poor people within the inundated districts be exempted from the payment of land taxes for a certain specified period.

THE VICEROY'S REPORT.

The Viceroy has submitted a telegraphic report on the disastrous flood and the actual condition of the country. The Government in Peking. The report was necessarily only a brief one, as the Kwangchow Prefect, who has been out on a visit of inspection to the flooded districts for four days since, has not yet returned to Canton. His Excellency was unable, therefore, to give more particulars in his report, at present.

The Nambai Magistrate, Chang, yesterday returned from his expedition to the inundated districts and has reported on his tour to the Viceroy.

CONSIGNMENTS FROM HONGKONG.

A quantity of bread and biscuits to the value of several thousand dollars was sent up here this morning by the Hongkong Tung Wa Hospital to supply the starving people in the inundated districts.

HONGKONG'S SYMPATHY.

25th inst.

Now that an approximate estimate is beginning to be formed of the extent and gravity of the disaster which overtook the two Southern Provinces last week, it was to be expected that, allied as Hongkong is in affinity and commerce with the millions of Kwangtung, if but slightly estranged from the inhabitants of Kwangsi, the Chinese residents in this Colony would have been the first to be appealed to for material help in relief of their compatriots in dire affliction and misfortune. The full and extended report of the flood as it appeared to a close observer through the entire length of the affected districts from Wuchow to Salween, which we were enabled to give in our Monday's issue, will have prepared the citizens of Hongkong for the appeal which inevitably must reach the Colony, as it did arrive in three urgent telegrams which were received in Hongkong within twenty-four hours of the publication of our first and detailed report. The S. C. Co., Ltd., and the Shui On Co., Ltd., the latter companies being under the control of Mr. Chau Si Ki.

THE FIRM OF GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, MESSRS. SINCERE & CO.

are acting on their own initiative after the example set by the independent relief parties in Canton. They are chartering a launch and equipping it with supplies to the value of \$5,000 which will be gifted to the sufferers by members of the firm's own staff. Laudable as the effort is on the part of Messrs. Sincere, it would appear that any decentralisation of action would tend to increase the cost of the relief measures.

TELEGRAMS ABROAD.

Reference has been made to the telegraphic appeal from Canton asking the weight and influence of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong to despatch supply cables to the Chinese doing business in the more important commercial centres of the world for subscriptions to the Relief Funds. This action could not be taken by the Tung Wa directors off their own bat, as concurrence had to be obtained from the Registrar General; that official is a member of the directorate by virtue of his office. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Government, and His Excellency's agreement, the official imprimatur was given to the proposed action. In the course of the forenoon to-day the cables of appeal went forward, and it is to be hoped that the funds will be materially augmented as the result of the action of the application originating in Canton.

SUBSCRIPTION FROM QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The boys and Chinese staff of Queen's College have subscribed \$2,000 and sent it to the Tung Wa Hospital as their mite to relieve the distress in South China.

CLAN FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

Two men are now lying in the Government Civil Hospital—one suffering from bruises, and the other more or less seriously injured—the result of a clan fight which took place at West Point late evening. The two men were taken to the Police Hospital and are being constructed. For this work Cantonese and Hakka are engaged. At about six p.m. yesterday a quarrel started between a Cantonese and a Hakka over the question of water. A fight followed immediately, which soon became general, and by the time the police arrived no less than forty men were interested, using poles and pick-axes for all they were worth. The fight was stopped and two men were despatched to hospital. One had his head opened and the other one of his fingers split. Seven arrests were made. The injured men were charged in the Police Court, this morning, and the case was remanded.

A JAPA BEE, PRIEST, BY NAME AKA, had arrived yesterday, having arrived in Hongkong from Macao yesterday, by the steamer, *Sui-ki*. His pockets were bulging, and this caused some suspicion in the mind of a police officer, who called Aka to turn them out. The holy man pulled out a revolver and thirty rounds of ammunition, for which he had no permit to carry. He was killed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this morning, and pleading guilty, was bound over to the sum of \$50 to come up for judgment when called.

To only one of the appeals from Canton has no response been made yet. That is the cable application to the Chinese abroad. This being an action relating to what may be termed the "foreign relations of the Tung Wa" action is deferred pending the concurrence of the Registrar General. Why this delay when tens of thousands of homeless and famishing people are awaiting succour, it is difficult to explain. The delay should be capable of explanation.

HONGKONG'S ACTIVITY.

Remarkable activity has been displayed by the leading members of the Chinese community in Hongkong in response to the calls of their compatriots in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. As we announced yesterday to almost no time the first remittance of \$10,000, borrowed as an emergency loan from the funds of the Tung Wa Hospital, and remitted by T.T. to Canton for the forenoon, was wholly subscribed by five o'clock in the afternoon. Later in the evening further signatures were received which swelled up the amount of subscriptions for the day to over twelve thousand dollars. Early this morning several leading members of the Chinese community volunteered to canvass for contributions in person; prominent among whom were Mr. Chau Si-ki, Mr. Ng Hoi-chi (Comptroller, National Bank of China, Ltd.), Messrs. Chin Yu-tin, Li Shau-hin, Pun Yan-tou, Lau Chiu-pak, Li Yau-tung, Siu Yung-tung, and all the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital. At 4.30 p.m. all the subscription lists were returned for to-day. The day's collections aggregated \$38,000, thus bringing up the total to \$30,000. A second remittance of \$5,000 will be wired to Canton to-night. By the *s.s. Fatsan* a further consignment of 40 piculs biscuits will be made to-night.

HONGKONG'S MUNIFICENCE.

When we closed our report at 5 p.m. yesterday, it was then ascertained that the subscriptions collected in Hongkong in aid of the Flood Relief Funds in Canton had reached a sum of twenty thousand dollars. By six o'clock in the evening, large as that sum was, it was increased as it did two days' collections; it was increased by \$5,000 more. The latter amount was made up of unsolicited contributions which were sent, by individual members of the Chinese community and Hong Kong doing business in Hongkong, direct to the directors at the Tung Wa Hospital. An idea may be gained of the widespread sympathy which the floods have aroused amongst the Chinese of all classes in Hongkong, when it is related that the total subscriptions collected were obtained from the merchants and traders in two streets only, viz., Hoi-chi Street and Wing Lok Street. There are yet the collective subscriptions to come from the numerous guilds in Hongkong, besides individual donations from the rich Chinese merchants and others whose munificence may be stirred in a liberal response to the numberless starving ones within the districts suffering by the terrible visitation.

SHIPPING COS. CO-OPERATION.

The willingness to assist the Canton benefactors is not confined to the merchant classes alone; for the shipping companies which have transported the large supplies of food stuffs from Hongkong to Canton have waived the freight on the consignments. Notably among the firms so generously co-operating with the Canton Committee are the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., the Yuen On & S. Co., Ltd., and the Shui On Co., Ltd., the latter companies being under the control of Mr. Chau Si Ki.

MESSRS. SINCERE & CO.

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The boys and Chinese staff of Queen's College have subscribed \$2,000 and sent it to the Tung Wa Hospital as their mite to relieve the distress in South China.

CLAN FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

Two men are now lying in the Government Civil Hospital—one suffering from bruises, and the other more or less seriously injured—the result of a clan fight which took place at West Point late evening. The two men were taken to the Police Hospital and are being constructed. For this work Cantonese and Hakka are engaged. At about six p.m. yesterday a quarrel started between a Cantonese and a Hakka over the question of water. A fight followed immediately, which soon became general, and by the time the police arrived no less than forty men were interested, using poles and pick-axes for all they were worth. The fight was stopped and two men were despatched to hospital. One had his head opened and the other one of his fingers split. Seven arrests were made. The injured men were charged in the Police Court, this morning, and the case was remanded.

A JAPA BEE, PRIEST, BY NAME AKA, had arrived yesterday, having arrived in Hongkong from Macao yesterday, by the steamer, *Sui-ki*. His pockets were bulging, and this caused some suspicion in the mind of a police officer, who called Aka to turn them out. The holy man pulled out a revolver and thirty rounds of ammunition, for which he had no permit to carry. He was killed before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, this morning, and pleading guilty, was bound over to the sum of \$50 to come up for judgment when called.

THE WEST POINT MURDER.

TRIAL OFFERED.

Last Monday afternoon, the three men who are being detained in police custody for the murder of a companion, Lau Chau, by throwing him over the window of a house in Des Voeux Road West recently, were arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court. There was a large crowd assembled in the court-room when the hearing began.

Inspector Robertson of No. 7 Police Station prosecuted. Mr. D. V. Blayney, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, assisted the prosecution. Mr. Otto Kung Sing was retained for the defence of the third defendant, who was discharged shortly after the trial opened on the ground that there was no evidence to connect him with the murder.

The first witness called by the police was Dr. J. Bell, superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. He stated that on the evening of the 16th instant, a Chinaman was admitted to the hospital. He was unconscious and died immediately afterwards from numerous injuries, which the witness detailed. A fall of some forty-two feet would have caused the injuries.

Lau Nan was the next witness. He said he was a shop coolie, residing 105, Queen's Road Central. On the night of the 15th inst., the deceased, he said, arrived from Canton. Next morning he called on witness and had breakfast. After the meal deceased asked witness to call the first defendant. Witness went to see Yuen Street and met the first defendant, who returned with him to the shop. The deceased and the first defendant had a conversation, after which the latter invited deceased out.

The Court—What time did you see the deceased again?

Witness—At 10.30 in my shop.

And then?—The deceased told me that the first defendant would call at his shop in the afternoon to see a mortgage deed before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Did you see the mortgage deed?—The deceased did not show it to me. I saw him making a draft at mid-day.

Did the first defendant come at 5 o'clock?—No.

When did he come?—He didn't. After our evening meal the deceased asked me to accompany him to look for him.

Did you go?—Yes. We went to his boarding-house and discovered that the defendant was out.

Continuing, the witness stated that after waiting a few more minutes they met the first defendant in Des Voeux Road, near Wing Koi Street. Returning to witness's shop, the first defendant, in witness's hearing, said to deceased:—"Don't renew the mortgage deed to-day. Come along with me to a house at 215, Des Voeux Road West. There I'll borrow \$50 from a relative and pay you on account." Deceased agreed, and went with him. Witness went also. When they arrived outside the house witness was told to wait below, while the first defendant and the deceased went up.

The Court—What time did you see the first defendant again?

Witness—The first defendant.

They were away for about half an hour, witness continued, when the first defendant and a stranger came down the staircase and entered the street. The stranger addressed witness and asked if he was a clansman of the deceased. Witness replied in the affirmative. "How did this debt come about?" was the stranger's next question. "Witness confessed he did not know. The first defendant then joined in. 'Do you know if I owe your clansman anything?' he asked. Witness said he thought there was something about a mortgage deed. The pair then returned to the house, telling witness they would 'send his clansman down'.

After about ten minutes witness saw a man fall from the third floor window into the street. The man fell in a heap near the side channel. Witness went up and recognised the man as Lau Chau, his friend, who had gone upstairs with the first defendant.

The Court—Before this man fell was your attention attracted by anything?

...the continuation of the poisoning trial at the Police Court, last Wednesday afternoon, in which an accountant in a shopkeeper's shop in Wellington Street, is accused of administering poison to three men, two of whom died from effects, the survivor, Sam Wong, suddenly collapsed while on the witness stand and had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital for observation. It is reported that the poisoning had been a weak in hospital prior to the appearance of the witness.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KAPOOR & Co. Continued from noon; latest alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 3.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROPRIATION AT PRESENT QUOTATION	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,357	Final of 2s on old and 2s 10c on new shares for 4-year ending 31.12.07	11 1/2	\$27 1/2
Nations Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£6	\$15,000	\$10,223	2s (London 3/6) for 1907	...	\$5 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	2s for 1906	8 1/2	\$25 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/6 ex 2/5 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 77 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$2,506,611	Final of 1s 1/2 making 3s 1/2 for 1906 and Interim of 3s for 1907	11 1/2	\$70
Anglo-Siam Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$191,763	1s 1/2 and bonus 5s for 1906	10 1/2	\$15 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES								
Shiba Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000	\$72,452	2s and bonus 2s for 1906	8 1/2	\$20 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$428,027	2s for 1906	8 1/2	\$25 1/2
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$1,035	1s for 1906	...	\$15 1/2
Pongas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	Nil	2s for year ending 30.11.07	10 1/2	\$27
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$16,437	1s 1/2 for 2nd 1/2 year making in all 3s 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2	\$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000	£3,694	5s for 1906 @ ex 2/5 = 2s 14 per share	11 1/2	\$4 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2	Tls. 44 sales
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,000,000	172,370	Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9) a/c 1907	4 1/2	Tls. 52 sales
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$98	1s for year ending 31.12.07	4 1/2	\$25 1/2
MINING								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$279,371	8 for year ending 31.12.07	...	\$150
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$155,151	2 for 1907	...	\$22
Perak Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,171	Tls. 1 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.12.07	...	Tls. 23 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	125	125	\$1,500,000	\$3,726	1s 7 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07	...	11 1/2
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	150	150	\$1,500,000	\$2,555	Final of 1s 1/2 making 3s 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2	\$50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$14,442	Final of 3s making 3s for 1907	7 1/2	\$104
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 82 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 22,626	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	7 1/2	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500	Tls. 6,551	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 101 sales
Asor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$10,008	2s for year ending 30.6.07	11 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$9,178	1s 10c for 1906	...	\$12 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$232	Final of 1s 1/2 making 3s 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2	\$95
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$36,915	Final of 3s making in all 3s for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2	\$100 sales
Humphrey's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	6 1/2	\$104
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	653	5s for 1907	6 1/2	\$26 1/2
Kowloon Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 107,547	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 1 making in all 4s for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 123 sales
Lat Pau Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	21,541	Final of 2s 10c making in all 4s 10c for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2	\$45
COTTON MILLS								
Hong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	4 1/2	Tls. 56 buyers
Hong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$14,109	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 1/2	\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	85,519	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8 1/2)	...	Tls. 62 sales
Luen-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 23 sales
Toy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 25,257	50,503	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 24 sales
MISCELLANEOUS								
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,299	£618	1 1/2 per share for 1906	9 1/2	\$7 1/2
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	Nil	1s 20c for 1907	11 1/2	\$104
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	125,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	16 1/2
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,500,000	125,000	80 cents for 1907	6 1/2	\$9 1/2
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	13,593	5s 30c for year ending 31.7.07	6 1/2	\$20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,500,000	\$2,974	Final of 75 cents making in all 5s 1/2 for 1907	11 1/2	\$104
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	15,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	\$12 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$251	2s for year ending 28.2.8	10 1/2	\$104 sales
Rail & Hols, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,500,000	8 9 7	5s and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.1.06	7 1/2	\$16
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	29,321	Final of 1s 1/2 making in all 5s for 1907	8 1/2	\$25 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$4,578	Final of 1s 20c making in all 5s for 1907	8 1/2	\$25 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	65,000	\$10	\$10	none	18,915	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	6 1/2	Tls. 323 sales
Messerschmitt, tot Mito, Bosch- en Landbouw- plooiatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 27,503	Tls. 17,127	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	4 1/2	\$14 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$7,471	None	...	\$5
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 113 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	10 1/2	Tls. 58 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of 37 1/2 making 5 1/2 for 1907	...	Tls. 35 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,820	Tls. 8,493	None	...	Tls. 23 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£30	£30	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 58,332	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2	\$8
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$9,437	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	4 1/2	Tls. 97 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	201	50 cents for 1907	4 1/2	\$11
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,293	Tls. 201	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 85c on 100 F.O. ord. shares for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2	\$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,300	Final of 3s 6c = 3 1/2 = making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2	\$10 sales
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	110	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$6,438	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$5 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	110	\$10	none	\$41			

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE—

Printed and Published by JOSEF PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Lane, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

BOTH President Roosevelt and Mr. W. H. Taft are reported to be in favour of the nomination of Mr. G. B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, for Vice-President.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognize, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's assent, Mr. João Yacquin Leiria as consul for Portugal in Hongkong.

Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Postmaster General, has been appointed Colonial Treasurer, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson, or until further notice, with effect from the 16th inst.

THE Viceroy at Nanking has wired to the Peking Government that it is noteworthy that there are no joint stock companies with limited liability in China and it is necessary to prohibit the forgery of share certificates.

THE two Chinamen who are accused of murdering a comrade, by throwing him over a window, at West Point, some weeks ago, were, at the Police Court, last Thursday, committed to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

MR. J. Yokosawa, Chief of the Pescadores, was arrested on June 24 on a charge of having embezzled money belonging to the Keelung office while engaged there before his appointment to his present office and also of having forged official letters.

THE Viceroy has received instructions from the Capital to present ten dollars and two rolls of satin to an old lady residing in this province, who has reached the age of one hundred and five, as an imperial gift from their Majesties. —*Hankow Daily News.*

THE Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association had on March 31st, 1908, a membership of 219, a decrease of 29 during the past 12 months. Rifle practice is carried out on 2 days a week throughout the year at King's Park Rifle Range, Kowloon, and at the Peak Range.

THE sales of opium a day in Siam average some 2,300 taels, or 59,000 taels per month. No far the lowest sales this year were in the beginning of May, when those for the first days only amounted to some 2,180 taels a day. This, of course, at the present Government rate means some 15,260 a day.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to Ordinance No. 11 of 1908. An Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the Year 1907.

THE council system of Japanese and Korean judges is to be adopted in Courts to be opened in July. All departmental chiefs of the Appeal and Local Courts are to be Japanese, while the posts of Procurators are to be equally shared between Japanese and Koreans. About sixty more Japanese lawyers have been engaged by the Korean Government.

THE eight clans of Imperial Rannermen have hitherto drawn emolument for each member of their families. Henceforth this is to be discontinued and the sons of such clansmen shall not be entitled to receive said emoluments until they have obtained graduation certificates from the primary schools. The funds in the interior will be diverted towards the payment of the cost of their education.

EARLY last Monday morning, a Chinaman was found by the police lying in a gutter in Des Voeux Road Central, bleeding freely from numerous wounds about his head and body. The man was unconscious. On inquiries it was learnt that the coolie had fallen from the top floor of house 206, where he was employed. It is not known how the accident, if accident it was, came about. The police are investigating the matter.

THE *Chafso Daily News* states that an attempt was made during the afternoon of June 5 by five of the yamen servants to obtain possession of H.E. Taotai Hui's seal. When the attempt was made the Taotai's wife, who was in the room, interfered and was immediately stabbed by the ruffian for her interference. She was assisted by her husband and an attempt was made to strangle him. Fortunately his riders had followed him and soon had the men overpowered.

THE Chinese woman, who was accused of kidnapping a servant girl from her guardians at Lower Macao, was on Friday, it will be remembered that the girl was "looked away" from her house by a man who "looked like a beggar," and taken to this woman's house. She was on the point of being taken to Macao to be sold when she was found by the police. The beggarly-looking individual cannot be found. The woman was given six months' hard labour.

THE following appears in the Government Gazette:—With reference to Government notification No. 194 of the 20th of last March, it is hereby notified that the only one purchaser of the Government Gazette has applied to have a corrected copy of the local *Hansard* included with the copy of the Gazette issued next but one after each meeting of the Legislative Council, the offer made in Government Notification No. 194 is now withdrawn, and any person who desires to obtain copies of the local *Hansard* should order them direct from the publishers.

CHO FUNG CHI, a foreign goods shop keeper, was charged before Mr. Kemp last Tuesday with (1) feloniously and with intent to defraud, did after a bill of exchange from 89 yen to 875 yen, and (2) did attempt to dispose of same. Mr. Descoe appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Otto Kong defended. The defendant pleaded not guilty. The facts as far as could be gathered were that defendant tried to negotiate the bill with a third party who took the precaution of first making inquiries at the Yokohama Specie Bank, hence the discovery. The case was adjourned for a week; bail allowed in \$10,000.

IP KAM MUN is certain that he was not justly treated this morning (20th inst.). It is a youth, and lives with his parents on a cargo boat. This morning, he was arraigned in the Police Court, charged with stealing \$10 worth of wood, the property of the owners of the steamer *Ying-king*. Young Ip started out "early to do in search of some wood with which to cook 'chow.' He did not find any lying about the street, and he was returning to his junk very downhearted, when he sighted the *Ying-king* moored alongside her wharf. He also sighted her gangway, which he thought would make good wood. Getting a chopper Ip proceeded to smash it up. He had succeeded in destroying half the gangway, when he was spotted by the chief officer—Mr. S. Newman—and handed over to the police. Ip swore to the magistrate that he picked up the wood from the sea. This the magistrate did not believe, and Ip was ordered to be detained in prison for a day, and to be whipped—twelve strokes.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending June 13, 1908, amounted to 25,375 29 tons and the sales during the period to 24,607 75 tons.

WHILE the *U.S. Collier* *Agos* was leaving the harbour for Singapore last Tuesday, a would-be emigrant jumped into the sea, and was rescued by the tender *Stanley*. The man was picked up in his last gasp, and was turned over to the Water Police.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Tengo Maru* is carrying for purposes of trial a new automatic apparatus designed to indicate in advance possible dangers arising from the bottom of the sea. The apparatus is the invention of Capt. Makimura, of the Japanese Navy.

THE Wanchai police were responsible for three gambling raids last Sunday. Two of the raids were executed at Quarry Bay, eighteen men being caught. The next raid was at 20, Macgregor Street. There, twelve arrests were effected. In all thirty men were captured. They were charged in the Police Court, on Monday morning, and punished.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather a seaman named Ip Sui Chan obtained, by some means yet to be explained, a pair of sea-boots. A jealous policeman lost no time in having Ip locked up, charged with being in possession of property alleged to have been stolen. Unfortunately Ip could not give a satisfactory explanation, and he was charged before Mr. Kemp to-day, and remanded.

A HOUSE "boy"—Chan Fook Hong, of 50, Alvin Street, Kowloon—was arrested by the Tsim-tsa-tui police last Sunday on a charge of larceny by bailie. Defendant, it was alleged, obtained on hire a bicycle from Nazir Mahomed's cycle store in Arsenal Street, and did not return with it. The bicycle was valued at £10. He was charged in the Police Court, on Monday morning, and remanded.

JAMES PEARSON, the foreman moulder of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was charged on remand in the Police Court, with obtaining the sum of \$58.50, the property of the company, under false pretences. Another remand for a week was allowed to enable the auditors to examine the books. Mr. P. W. Goldring is retained for the defence. Bill in the sum of \$1,000 was granted.

H. E. ADMIRAL Sah, Commander-in-Chief of the combined Peking and Nanyang squadrons, arrived at Amoy on Saturday in his flagship, the *Hai-fai*. His Excellency is charged with the duty of making preparations, in conjunction with the Amoy Taotai Liu Ching-fen, for the entertainment of the American Pacific Fleet when it visits that port in the autumn. We understand that the Ministry of Finance will place at the disposal of the Waiwup on behalf a million dollars towards this object, one half of which sum is to be provided by the Shanghai Customs.

"NIL DESPERANDUM," writing from Hongkong to the *Daily Mail*, says:—Japan at the present moment has two advantages over the rest of the world, neither of which is likely to be permanent—these are Government subsidies and cheap production. Subsidies are merely another way of expressing loss, and cheap production depends on cost of living. As elsewhere, this is rapidly rising in Japan. Therefore, provided we are ready to adapt ourselves to altered conditions, and produce the best possible quantity at the lowest possible price, we need not lose heart.

A DISTURBANCE was very nearly created at A-shi-chau, Aberdeen, last Wednesday. A police officer arrested a suspicious looking individual on a charge of being a vagabond and vagabond. This action was objected to by a number of loiterers, who followed the officer ordering the man's release, and inciting others to attack the policeman, but not one raised a hand. The policeman, however, turned round and arrested the leader of the uproarious gang. The others then melted away. The two prisoners were charged at the Police Court, on Thursday, and remanded.

THERE are extensive deposits of soft coal five to ten miles south-west of I-chow-fu, which have been worked for many years by crude native methods. It is now proposed by the local officials to form a company for the purpose of exploiting these coal measures by the use of Western methods or partial Western methods, as at Yi Hsien. This project is particularly interesting because there is also iron ore not far from the coal fields, referred to. A rail-road from I-chow-fu to the new port of Hai-Chew is mentioned as a possible means of delivering the output of the proposed mines. However, even as it is, we have water transportation for small boats to the Grand Canal from about the middle of July to the middle of September, depending on the extent of the rainy season.

THE bearer of chair No. 200 this morning (21st inst.) summoned Miss Stella Brumfield, of No. 49, Hollywood Road, for alleged assault, and the latter issued a cross-summons against the chair coolie for disorderly behaviour. Mr. Sergeant, of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grier, appeared for Miss Brumfield. The coolie's story was that on the evening of the 17th inst., at about 10.30 p.m., the defendant and another lady took chairs near the King Edward Hotel. On reaching her house he asked her for payment, but she went into her house without paying him. He waited outside but did not bang the door and ring. Shortly after she returned carrying a cup over her head and afterwards struck him on the wrist with the tumbler, cutting his arm. Inspector Smith spoke of having seen the wound on the arm; it was a clean cut. Miss Brumfield then gave evidence. She said that she and another lady took chairs in front of the King Edward, and a gentleman, who was with them, had paid the chair coolies in advance. She could not say which coolie received the money. On arriving at her house, the coolie created a disturbance, asking for payment. After she had entered, the complainant shook the door violently, and when the door was opened the coolie struck at her head the glass fell against the door and was broken. Then a large number of coolies collected and she went upstairs to write for the police. Mr. Sergeant then asked for adjournment until to-morrow at 11.30 a.m. to enable him to call a witness.

Miss Stella Brumfield, of 49, Hollywood Road, paid \$5 compensation this morning (24th inst.) to the chair coolie, whom she was charged with assaulting yesterday. Accused, it was alleged, refused to pay the coolie his fare, and when he demanded it threw two glasses of water over him, and struck him with the glass, cutting his wrist. Miss Brumfield admitted throwing the water, adding that the coolie had provoked her. The magistrate (Mr. Kemp) said he